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The FARM-POULTRY

semi-monthly

VOL. 14.

BOSTON, MASS., OCTOBER 1, 1903.

No. 19.

A SUCCESSFUL POULTRY SHOW.

Five Dollar Prize Article.

TO INSURE a successful poultry show it is absolutely necessary that all things should be done decently and in order. To secure this harmony your association must be well organized and everybody given something to do. Otherwise everything will be everybody's business, and nothing will be anybody's business. If each individual is working along some specific line, all things will be done easily and properly, whereas if there is no definite plan somebody has to do it all, which means that much which ought to be done must be left undone.

In planning for a poultry show two classes of people are to be appealed to — the public and the fanciers. All that is done is done to interest one or the other of these classes. It is our business to make the show interesting to the public and profitable to the fanciers.

How then shall we interest the public? Our initial move is to advertise ourselves through the press. We are not to hide our light under a bushel, but to set it upon a hill where all may see it. This work begins months before the show. The newspapers of our town are constantly informed regarding the show, and the exchanges of our own and our neighboring counties frequently advised concerning it.

Our show notices are brief and to the point, legibly and entertainingly written, and but one side of the paper is used. The contents of such notices are both general and specific. Some announcements simply state the time and place of holding the show. Other notices go more into detail and explain what the mission of a poultry show is, and inform the public why they should be interested in it. Such notices assiduously followed up are bound to bring results.

As the time of the show draws near large signs are displayed about the town, particularly at places where people are apt to congregate, such as the postoffice, station, etc., and when the show is actually in progress we even make the busses and delivery wagons traveling advertisements of the show. As few words as possible are put upon these signs. No stone is left unturned to inform the public just what is to come, when it will come, and where it will come.

In deciding on the place of holding our show we get the best that can be had. We engage a hall where good attractions usually come. This gives us a standing with the people who are in the habit of attending good

things, and they come to us. Money saved in hall rent at the sacrifice of location is poor economy. People are judged by the company they keep; likewise a poultry show is judged by the place in which it is held.

If we can get hold of some genuine curiosity or something unique in the way of pet stock, it will prove a strong drawing card for local patronage. Get the people once in the hall we can interest them in poultry if the right means are used.

Our hall is well lighted and ventilated. It is tastefully decorated. The impression upon entering is pleasing. Arranged in even rows with broad aisles between are our fowls in uniform exhibition coops. It looks too much like poultry at the county fair to see the birds in a heterogeneous lot of coops of all sizes, shapes, and colors. Such an exhibit is handicapped at the start.

to our show room interesting to the public, and get the people started our way we need lose no sleep over door receipts.

What has been said regarding notices in the newspapers to interest the public applies with equal force to the notices which are regularly furnished the poultry press in order that the fanciers may be fully informed concerning our show in all its departments.

How now shall we make it profitable for the fanciers? We have already furnished a desirable hall centrally located, and equipped it with uniform exhibition coops. We have assured the fancier that his stock will be attractively displayed, and have gotten the people there to see it. But we must do more. The exhibitor has spent money and time in breeding his stock, preparing it for exhibition, and sending it to our show.

The first thing the secretary does when the birds arrive is to drop a line to the exhibitor telling him in what condition the birds arrived. His exhibitor's ticket was sent him immediately upon the receipt of his entry fees, so that he need not be delayed and forced to make known his identity at the ticket office. These little courtesies count. They may also

fancier is the rapid awarding of premiums. There are two things which we may do to facilitate this work. First, we bar off the entire aisle in which the judge wishes to work. This shuts out the overcurious from crowding around him and interfering with the light, and also keeps at a safe distance overanxious exhibitors who would annoy the judge and waste his time by demanding a reason for every cut made. With the curious and anxious shut out and the judge furnished with competent helpers he can do his work rapidly and accurately.

The next place to push things along is in the office. We have a notice on the office door which reads, "No Admittance." We enforce it. That notice is law. None but the officers enter. We give our show secretary competent assistants and the office in peace and quiet. It is surprising how rapidly and accurately the result of the judge's work appears in the footings of the score card. This is because Tom, Dick and Harry have been shut out with their multitude of questions about everybody's birds, and their borrowing of score cards to satisfy their curiosity.

As all comers are forbidden entrance to the office every effort is now made to furnish all reasonable information outside. When the score cards of any variety have been footed, scores and winnings noted in the entry book, and a list of the winners of special premiums made out, this information is posted in the show room. Upon the end of the row of coops containing this variety we tack a sheet of paper, upon this we note the winning birds, their leg band numbers, scores, and owners' names. To this is added the names of exhibitors whose birds did not get within the ribbons, and a schedule of the winners of special premiums.

The ribbons are now put up which, together with the regular coop cards and our bulletin just posted, give all the necessary information. The score cards may now safely be given to exhibitors, and all wishing further information concerning particular birds must consult the owners, who are really the only rightful parties to give out such details.

As soon as the winners are known the premium money is figured out and

orders drawn for same. Thus all get their money as soon as called for, which saves much confusion and perhaps correspondence later.

No inconsiderable source of profit to the fancier are the sales made in the show room. Sales may be made at any time when buyer and exhibitor get together, but best results are obtained when a particular day of show week is set aside for this purpose. We announce a "special sales day" for the last of the week. The fanciers will be on hand, and many interested parties who cannot come every day will arrange to attend the show on sales day. The ribbons are up, the score cards given out; now the buyer and exhibitor can get together, inspect the birds, and make



First Barred Rock Cockerel at Atlantic City, 1903.
Also winning championship for best Barred Rock in show, and Spratts special for best cockerel in show.

Upon each coop, in addition to the card which gives the judge the information he needs with which to commence work, appears a plain white card bearing the name of the variety of the fowl contained therein. The visitor becoming interested in a certain specimen as he walks through the aisle has only to glance at the card above to ascertain its name. This person has found a fowl to his liking, has learned its name, and perchance is a future buyer. These little cards contain a vast amount of information, and save the attendants answering a multitude of questions. Many persons are informed in this way who would never ask a question, not wishing to display their ignorance. If we make a visit



First Barred Rock Pullet at Atlantic City, 1903.

save the association censure which is due to carelessness of others.

Our faithful superintendent has a good band of assistants, so that all stock is watered and fed and coops are cleaned early. The fowls now will look their best for the visitors and the judge.

Yes, our judge is above suspicion, and has a national reputation. Here is one of the places where we can give the exhibitor his money's worth. To say that his birds won at our show, or received such a score under judge So-and-so, whom every poultryman knows, is worth something to him for advertising purposes.

The next favor most appreciated by the

their contracts on the basis of the judge's estimate of the bird. Such an arrangement results in a large number of sales and under the most favorable conditions.

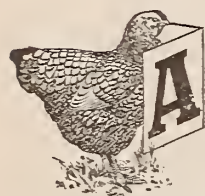
In all things let cleanness control the show management. Cleanness in the matter of the show room itself, and cleanness as to treatment of exhibitors and visitors alike. Let everything be done with a view of securing

absolute fairness to all. To win dishonestly is no advantage, and to meet defeat honestly is no disadvantage. Let the sentiment of "all for each, and each for all," recently uttered by the head of our nation, control all. Thus only can harmony prevail and discord and dissatisfaction be unknown. Herein lies the secret of a truly successful poultry show.

Delavan, Wis.

SETH W. GREGORY.

What Poultry Shows Should Do and Be.



THE poultry shows are supposed to be the backbone of the fancy poultry business, all fanciers are or should be interested in making all poultry shows what they should be. Many poultry shows are held in this country each season, and the number is constantly increasing, and a large per cent of these shows could be improved with but little expense. The largest shows, like New York, Boston, and Chicago, are well managed and well patronized by both exhibitors and the public. Even these big shows could be made of more benefit to both those who show and those who go to see. We see many young associations start up and hold a show and try to make a success of it when their methods are wrong. One of the greatest mistakes made at the smaller shows is in not providing sufficient coops for the entries. No one likes to go to a show and see three or four birds packed in a coop which is only large enough for one. The new associations often make their own coops, and they are more or less of a makeshift to be used until the show grows to a size that will warrant better cooping. This is wrong, for if the young association would at their first show make that show a model of arrangement and management, their success would be assured, for those who exhibited with them would be very sure to come again and induce their friends to show there.

As the financial success of any show depends largely upon the number of paid admissions, it would be a wise move on the part of the managers of all shows to make the show as attractive and interesting to visitors as possible. Have everything in perfect order about the hall, keep everything clean, provide plenty of seats, and let each member and officer make it his duty to entertain the people who come in. A large per cent of the visitors probably do not know a Barred Rock from a Buff Cochon, and even if they do they cannot see why the first prize bird is better than the second prize bird. Let the members of the association and the exhibitors present conduct little parties of visitors about the hall, pointing out and naming the different varieties and explaining why one bird wins and another does not, where one bird is good and another one is poor, and helping them find out all that they want to know. I do not believe there is a show in the land where this thing is done to any extent. I think it would help make the shows more popular with the general public.

Every show should have a catalogue of exhibits giving name and address of all exhibitors. In shows where there is no catalogue every coop should bear a card giving variety of fowl, whether it is a cock, cockerel, hen or pullet, also name and address of winner. This would help the exhibitors by letting any interested party know whose bird he was looking at. Everybody is curious, and even the most indifferent person would be sure to read the card to find out who owned the bird in that particular coop. I think this card system would be better than a catalogue, providing the cards were gotten up in proper shape, and the handwriting on them, if there was any, was readable. These cards should be of good size and nicely gotten up and well printed, and the name and address of the exhibitor could be written in. I have attended shows where there was no catalogue and no cards on the coops, and I had no way of finding out whose birds were there, except by asking the secretary. Of course the few exhibitors present will put their private cards

on their coops, but they are not generally a very large per cent of a show.

All shows should give first, second, and third prize ribbons, and where the classes are large enough, fourth and fifth prizes should be given. Many shows use plain cards to designate the prizes, but they should one and all use nice ribbons or badges. These cards are unsightly, and as a memento of the show and the prizes won, are very unsatisfactory to exhibitors. Ribbons or badges would cost but little, and add much to the appearance of the show and the satisfaction of the exhibitors, for they make nice additions to the trophies won by exhibitors.

It would cost little for the association to offer two special ribbons in each class—one for the best shaped bird, and one for the best colored bird. This would add much to the interest, and make a drawing card with fanciers I am sure. Such ribbons would no doubt occasionally go to birds that had won none of the regular prizes. The average fancier is not after the prize for the money there is in it, for it is seldom that one gets his expenses back, and if they get nice ribbons and specials to add to their collections they like it. This matter of ribbons, instead of plain homely cards, is a small thing, but it makes quite a difference with those who show.

Some shows are not arranged as they should be, as we very often see some mixup in the different varieties. Have each variety in a line as much as possible, and have the cocks by themselves, and hens, cockerels, and pullets also. It spoils a show to have the exhibits poorly classified.

It is quite often the case that the care and feeding of the stock while in the show room is not what it should be. Of course we all know that it is quite a job to coop a large show and

take care of the birds, but as the associations have the birds under their charge it is necessary that they take good care of the stock, and if they fail to do so, they are seriously at fault. Many times I have noticed that the care of the birds was not what it should be. I have seen shows where there were not water cups enough to go round, and I was of the opinion that some of the birds were suffering from want of water. When the birds are first taken from the shipping coops they should have feed and drinking water placed before them. The amount of feed should be limited to about half what the bird would eat. I find it is the rule at shows to put a great lot of grain in each coop, and then perhaps not put in any more for a day or two; this is wrong, as only a limited amount should be given each bird, and it should be furnished fresh at least twice a day. Grit should also be furnished. A little freshly cut green bone would help keep the birds in condition. Care should be used in feeding this, but a little would be of benefit to the birds. As we send our most valuable birds to the shows, we like to have them treated and cared for as they should be, and the association that fails in this respect is not likely to get our exhibit the second time.

Many of the smaller shows are not properly judged. Some shows that have one thousand birds are judged by one man. The large shows employ a large corps of judges, and assign to them classes with which they are thoroughly familiar. The show with one judge and one thousand birds is generally one where much protesting and kicking takes place. I do not think any one man can judge a show of one thousand birds, and do it right. He has got to slight some of the classes either from lack of time or lack of knowledge. If possible, more than one judge should be employed, and they should be made to remain after the judging is done, and explain their awards. This may be hard on the judge, but it would prevent much discussion and some dissatisfaction perhaps.

It is a hard job to get a show together and care for the birds and send them back home and have everything come out right, and the managers of our shows do much hard work and get little pay and less thanks for it, and for this reason we should be liberal with them and not blame them too severely if all does not go well. On the other hand, managers should make some effort to do the best in their power and please those who exhibit and those who attend as disinterested spectators. We hope to see poultry shows increase and flourish.

HENRY R. INGALLS.

Greenville, N. Y.

Some Things That Would Make Shows Better.



FROM the time of its birth the object of the poultry show has been the promotion of the poultry industry. The shows have been of much benefit to the poultry world, and from their beginning improvements have been made until today the poultry shows of our country are doing a great amount of work towards advancing the poultry business. Yet the end has not been reached, for there are still more means by which the shows may be improved. I have put considerable study upon the subject, and have decided upon several means by which the shows might be made more successful.

One of the most important things in handling shows is the manner in which the exhibitor and exhibits are treated by the association. The exhibitor, when he makes his entries and sends his birds to the show, expects that he will receive fair and honest treatment at the hands of the association, and if he is in any way misused he feels that the association does not intend to show fair play, and when he receives the next premium list of the show he will cast it aside, and, remembering his last year's experience, stays at home instead of going to the show. This problem might be remedied by placing persons in charge that will send the exhibitors their score card at the earliest possible date. If their birds did not win, have the defect

plainly explained by the score card, and thus show the exhibitor what the breed lacks, and be back with a better bird at the next show.

Now let us give a little time to the way the exhibits are handled. At many of our shows last season birds that were sent in good coops returned in coops not fit for wood, and the birds that had been sent in poor coops went home in the good coops of other exhibitors. This tends to dissatisfy the exhibitor and prevent him from showing, while if each exhibition coop was numbered, and as the birds were taken from the shipping coops, the number of the exhibition coop in which the birds are placed is marked upon the shipping coop, then at the close of the show there would be no trouble, for the numbers on the shipping coop would correspond with the numbers on the exhibition coop, and thus the birds would go home in the same coops in which they arrived.

Let us consider now the rooms where the shows are held. At most all shows the rooms are heated by coal, gas or some artificial means, and the birds, after staying at the show for a week, become accustomed to the heat, and when they are sent home the cold air chills them, and many birds return home with frozen combs and colds. If the rooms where the birds are kept would be kept at a degree of heat that is generally found in most poultry houses, the birds would not have to stand the great change of temperature which

causes them to take cold, and thus the problem of disease would be conquered.

The room should be well lighted, for the exhibits do not show off at a good advantage in a poorly lighted room.

The judging of the birds that are exhibited is no small item in the success of the exhibition. Most shows hire good reliable judges, but some of the shows do not, and these judges work more for the benefit of their own selves than for the association or exhibitor. When judges give good birds a low score so as to buy the birds at a small price, it is an injustice which is sure to ruin the show, and to prevent breeders from exhibiting their stock. So none but the most reliable judges should be secured, and they should be given good pay, for upon them depends the success of the show. At some shows the birds are judged in the evening, and to my mind that manner of judging is entirely wrong, for birds will not act natural in the evening even if the rooms are made as light as they are in the day time, so I claim that all shows should place judges upon the birds at the time when they are in the best condition as to activity.

The length of time the birds should be on exhibition should be remedied in some manner. At the present shows the doors are open for spectators until 10 o'clock in the evening, and during the evening hours more people visit the show than at any other time, so the birds are kept from sleep about three hours longer than is the custom when at home, and thus the birds are kept tired during the whole show, which causes them to mope around during the day. So my idea would be to shut the show room doors at 8 P. M. instead of holding open until 10 P. M., and thus enable the birds to have more rest.

Lastly let us review the subject which has attracted considerable attention from the fanciers and breeders of this country, namely, the any other variety class. At several of the large shows last season the associations would place several of the unpopular varieties of poultry on one class which they call the any other variety class. The organization of this class throws breeds of entirely different type in competition with each other, which is wrong, for the birds of one variety may be a great deal harder to breed than the variety with which they are competing, and thus the breeders are not competing upon fair ground. When a breeder discovers that his birds are having to compete with birds that are easily bred, he will keep his birds from the show until they are given an individual class, and he cannot be blamed for staying at home, for the breeders of the old variety fowl do not have to be put on such handicap competition, and so he is not used as fairly as they are used. Many times the birds that have not yet gained popularity possess many fine qualities that are beneficial to the poultry world, and these qualities will not be brought before the people until the "any other variety" class is thrown up, for breeders will not show under its unfairness.

The associations claim that they cannot afford to pay premiums because there are not many entries in these classes, but if they would pay premiums in accordance with the number of entries they would not lose any money, and would do a great deal towards advancing the poultry industry, for the new varieties are the birds that must be put to the front.

Perhaps some of the readers of my article will think that my ideas are far from being correct, yet I hold if the poultry shows were improved along the lines I have mentioned, there would be more entries, and the show would be more successful than it would be with the improvements omitted.

AUSTIN W. CARPENTER.

East Randolph, N. Y.

Jellied Chicken.

Boil a chicken in as little water as possible until the meat falls from the bones. Chop rather fine, and season with pepper and salt. Put in a mold a layer of the chopped meat and then a layer of hard boiled eggs cut in slices, then layers of meat and egg alternately until the mold is nearly full. Boil down the liquor left in the pot one-half. While warm add a tablespoonful of gelatine, and when this is dissolved pour into the mold over the meat. Set in a cool place over night, then slice. Makes delicious sandwiches.—Mrs. IRVING F. RICE, in *Poultry Success*.

Practical Hints from an Experienced Secretary.



for their coming exhibition, each one trying to do better than the last time, if such is possible.

The first thing in order is to secure the service of a number one judge, one that will please every exhibitor and give an honest score card for every bird on exhibition, so that the exhibitor may take the card home and be proud of having exhibited at your show. Do not think of employing a judge that does not have a national reputation as an honest judge just to save a few dollars. If you do you will cut down your entries more than you save on the judge. The next way to improve our smaller shows would be to have all coops uniform and each bird



S. C. BUFF LEGHORN HEN, LILLIAS II.
Thos. Peer, Fairfield, N. J.

Won first as pullet, New York, 1901, and special for best colored female.

cooped by itself. Do this and it will make your show more attractive, which will draw more spectators, and you can get a better price of admission and make all the exhibit look better than anything you can do with the old way cooping small shows.

Be as low in price of entry fees as your expenses will permit, as this will help to make a large exhibit, and a large exhibit brings out hot competition, and this in turn brings out large crowds every day to help swell the door receipts.

In giving prizes make them as liberal as the association's treasury will stand, and place some prize on every variety of fowls in the

Standard of Perfection—which should be the guide in all poultry shows. A good plan is to give the exhibitors a part of the entry money as premiums, on the per cent plan, giving 50 per cent for first prize and 20 per cent for second prize on the following class in each variety:—Cock, cockerel, hen, pullet and pens. This plan gives every exhibitor a chance to get at least a part of his entry money back, as the expense of sending birds by express is very great. It is best for all associations to try and give each exhibitor a chance to play even, as it is the exhibitor that

makes the show a success or failure.

Try and get all exhibitors to join your association and make your membership as large as possible. Be sure to elect none but good honest poultry fanciers into any of your offices. Elect men that will take hold and push and talk chicken and poultry at any and all times. Also be sure that your secretary is the right kind of a poultry crank, and one that will work night and day

to make your show a success.

In making rules do not make them to favor any member of the association, but make them good and sound and honest as you possibly can to govern your exhibit. Without any favors for anyone, all the competition for prizes should be open to the world. And be sure to send your premium list to all breeders that you find advertising in the poultry press (that is, all within easy shipping distance of your show). Be sure to return all exhibits promptly after the show. Also pay all premiums before the last day, and send score cards to all exhibitors not in attendance. Cambridge, Ohio. JAMES COOK SARCHET.

been made to the list of standard breeds, as when this winter Black and Mottled Javas were admitted. The standard for them has not yet been published, but a good bird is apparent to the eye of a fancier without the book that describes it. Although good work has been done in breeding Javas, much remains to be accomplished. They are the very best of winter layers—a large fowl with smooth shanks and yellow skin. As a rule, the handsome birds are those of medium size and compactly built. These have a lustrous plumage in the black variety, fine, full plumed tail, and good symmetry. The large birds are more stilty, larger boned, and not so handsome. One of the first questions that Java fanciers will have to meet is that of size. It will be found that the small birds will breed a prettier specimen, but the points to gain are fine shape, clear lustrous black plumage, and good size for market. There is no sort of doubt that this can be done, and so many fanciers are now becoming interested in the breed that it is sure to improve at a rapid pace. The material is there for a popular fowl for all classes, fanciers and farmers alike, and it bids fair, in a few years, to contest the prize for a practical beautiful fowl with the Plymouth Rock. As to their real "origin" little is known: like the Plymouth Rock, a breed was exhibited years ago as "Javas" that bears no relation to the Java of today; like the Plymouth Rock, all we positively know is that they are here, and that will answer; excellence before pedigree, always. This is, however, of the black variety only. We know who originated the Mottled Java, and how he did it. Mr. Lattin has added to his fame as a fancier of Black Javas the honor of originating the Mottled birds. He writes us as follows concerning their origin:

"About nine years ago I had some white hens, known here at that time as 'White Brahmas,' but without any feathers on their legs, which were smooth and a bright orange color; beaks yellow, combs single, size about the same as the Javas. To commence with, a pair of mottled black and white chicks were hatched from these hens' eggs. As I had no other cocks on the premises but Black Javas these mottled chicks must have been the result of a cross between a Black Java cock and the white hens. I kept the two mottled chicks, and next year raised five more nicely mottled ones—the rest were white, about the same number in each brood. The next year I bred the cock from the first pair to the last year's pullets, and succeeded in getting a fine lot of mottled chicks, a few white ones, and fewer black. From that time I worked faithfully to improve them in breeding true to color, till I got them so a very small per cent of white chicks appeared. It will, of course, take some time yet to breed them all uniformly alike, as no breed will do this, but they run very true and even, all things considered. The mottles are not always evenly distributed, and for some time the legs would be black or willow, though some prefer them mottled yellow and black, but I now have no trouble in breeding legs yellow. I have had these fowls before the A. P. A. for the last three years,—first at Buffalo, then at Indianapolis, and last winter at Cleveland, where all had a chance to see just what they were. I think they were admitted to the Standard on their merits alone, as I was at that time a stranger to the A. P. A., but now I am happy to say a member of the association."

We will add in conclusion that to show us what handsome Black Javas look like, Mr. Lattin sent us a trio of that sort a short time ago, and we, too, pronounce the Black Java worthy of a place in the American Standard of Excellence, and congratulate Mr. Lattin and Mr. Bicknell on the success they have achieved in introducing the Java fowl to the fraternity of American poultry fanciers.

Don't Wait.

If you are going to buy stock for next season's breeding, buy it now. Whether you want low priced, or medium priced, or high priced birds, it pays to buy early, for you get the pick of the earliest hatched birds of the quality you want, and by establishing the birds in their new quarters before winter you improve your chances of getting satisfactory results from them next season.

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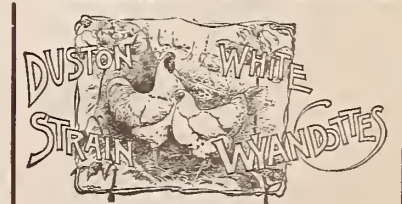
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ARTHUR G. DUSTON,

223 East Main St.,

Marlboro, Mass.

When the Modern Java Was New.



LOOKING over a bundle of old poultry journals the other day, the writer chanced on an article on "The Java Fowl," in the Poultry Bulletin for May, 1881, which he thinks a number of others will read with as much interest as he did. The article is from the pen of the veteran Chas. R. Harker, then editor of the Bulletin, but now and for many years since publisher of the Pacific Coast Fanciers' Monthly.

The Java Fowl.

At the outset of these few remarks on Black and Mottled Javas, we will say that our caption is a misnomer, even if the only one we can well use, under the circumstances. Paradoxical as it may seem, the "Java Fowl" is not a Java fowl at all, but another product of American fanciers—an American breed. But we call them "Javas," probably because it has long been known that a prophet is not without honor save in his own country, and a foreign name is attractive if attached to more things than pure bred poultry. Mr. I. K. Feleh, in a late issue of the American Poultry Journal, protests against the name of "Americau Sebright" as applied to a strictly

American breed, and we echo his sentiments against helittling our skill as breeders by tacking a foreign name to breeds we originate. A few years ago Javas were comparatively unknown, and three agencies may fairly lay claim to having brought prominently before the American fraternity two of the finest varieties of fowls that will go into our new Standard. These are Mr. N. T. Lattin, of Gaines, N. Y., who has so carefully and patiently bred up the birds, and spared no pains in exhibiting them; Mr. J. Y. Bicknell, of Buffalo, who, having found a breed that he liked, was progressive enough to push it into public notice, and, lastly, the Bulletin, to whose artist Mr. Bicknell sent some of his finest birds, the result being the two fine illustrations of Black and Mottled Javas which we first gave to the public one year ago, and now reproduce by request of numerous new subscribers. In May appeared the cut of Black Javas, and that of the Mottled variety followed in the August number. They were the first cuts of the modern Java ever executed, and until then few had any idea as to the appearance of the breed. This was barely a year ago; today breeders on all sides are "going into Javas," and the "boom" has fairly started. Not since the advent of the Plymouth Rock has such an important addition



WHITE ASEEL COCK.
Reproduced From "Poultry," (Eng.)

The Invalid Poultrykeeper.



WHILE I do not for a moment wish to hint that my wisdom is beyond the wisdom of the editor of F.-P., already called into use for the benefit of the inquirer of last month, I think I may be able to say something to stimulate thought on this subject; and this especially because I have given it practical study for a number of years.

There may be much more than a mere question of a living, though that is important enough. In the spring of 1894, as I lay (and had lain for months) an almost hopeless invalid with a very serious trouble in which spinal congestion, insomnia, and other nice things took a large hand, a wise physician took me firmly to task. He said: "You (and hundreds of others in similar case) are in a fair way to become a lifelong invalid; but you need not be. An indoor life is fatal to this type of nervous patient. With systematic exercise and a strong outdoor interest—which you must create if you do not possess it—you might have many years of reasonably good health." Twenty steps in the corridor outside my room was the first start which he gave me on the road to poultry keeping as a hygienic, nerve-toning occupation.

Now, poultry keeping in a large way is not the easy work many people believe it to be; but there are ways of dodging some of the drudgery, and it has one great advantage in that a semi-invalid, who could not possibly do a day's work, can do a little of it at a time, and, in the course of a day get in perhaps a half day's work with no damage, but rather with positive benefit to himself. Personally, I found bad weather and the carrying of heavy pails of feed and water the worst difficulties, and no cart or barrow that I could get made things any easier, while the plant was not large enough to seem to warrant a track and car. If water can be conveyed easily to the houses, much of the hardest work is done away with; yet a running stream, while it solves this difficulty, often brings predatory animals that cause more anxiety and loss.

The question of rent is the most immediate and bothersome worry. It seems to me that one who has "kept small flocks for 20 years"

should safely handle a hundred hens, and a hundred hens will pay the rent of a small place in many localities; or they will pay for the feed to raise about 350 chicks, admitting that it costs 30 cents to feed a chick to six months old. But they will not, as ordinarily handled, do both. A rock against which many strike is the falling of income in late autumn and early winter when the egg product falls so often. There are three ways to help here: One may raise a large number of chicks to sell when eggs fail, or may raise early chicks for pullets to lay on to the egg yield of the hens, or may raise some late garden crop to fill in this blank, at least partially.

Mr. Robinson makes a special point on the necessity of avoiding risks out of the usual. And he does well. One trouble with going into poultry raising as a sole dependence for one's living lies in the fact that the every day risks are so much more dangerous while one is raising just enough to make a living, and running close with his capital than they are in the larger business which one may build up after years of experience. One of these every day risks is that of loss from thieves. You may say that burglar alarms are cheap. So they are; but sometimes they do not work, and at other times people neglect to use them after they are in, so that they frequently prove of little help. I incline toward the raising of plenty of chicks of a fairly large breed as one of the safest methods; these to be sold, all but the renewal pullets, rather early, before the chicken thief season. There is such a season, as thieves come most frequently just when the season's crop is maturing, when there is the best prospect of "a good haul."

But there is another risk which is affecting the poultry interests of the country very largely today, and I think it is the point where a beginner is most likely to get caught; this is the risk of getting eggs for hatching from birds which have been yarded for generations, and which have lost stamina. With such eggs the expenses of hatching, the losses of chicks after hatching, and the anxieties of the poultry handler will be immensely increased, and just here it seems to me he is most likely to come to grief. Let him make very sure that his eggs are from rugged stock, should he lean on poultry as a sole means of support.

The question of artificial hatching will of

course come up. If the plan of trying to fill the fall gap in income by having early pullets is to be followed, machine hatching will be almost a necessity; also if the worker tries to hatch a large number of chicks. For, although it takes a good many more eggs usually to produce a given number of early chicks than are required for the same number of later ones, the proportion of strong fine chicks raised is so much larger that it much more than makes up the difference in cost of hatching, even though early eggs are worth more a dozen.

When it comes to brooding, there is only one plan for the semi-invalid who would raise many chicks, that is, to raise them in brooders. The trouble and work are so much less that there is simply no comparison, were there no other reasons. The great risk here is that a worthless brooder may be bought. The brooder which one knows to be successful in the hands of practical workers is the only safe brooder for a novice or on invalid to buy.

The earliest hatch from a small machine can be raised as well in a sunny window of the kitchen in a couple of boxes, with hot water bags for extra heat, as in a high priced brooder; but it means putting aside one's prejudices, and is a nuisance while it lasts. More chicks are likely to be raised, as they are constantly under one's eye, and if there is anything wrong, it is known—besides they are safe from outside marauders.

But some of that \$1,000 I would surely put into brooders. Some of it I would as surely hold in reserve, as reserve capital very often means the difference between success and failure. Indeed, I think the only cogent reason for investing it largely in the work lies in the difficulties of handling such a business on rented land. If I were situated as is this inquirer, I would look long for a place that was really well adapted to poultry raising, and rent, if possible, for a term of years, with option on the property at the end of the period. Experience on a number of places has taught me that this is about the only way to locate for such work with a minimum of risk. Of course the places to be had on such terms are none too common, but I think they can usually be found by searching, if one will give up the idea of being near the railroad station, which usually means higher rents and stiffer terms. Near large cities one must go a mile and a half out from suburban places in order to have much choice of place and terms, with acreage.

As to the "living," a large portion of it will come from the place without any reference to the hens, except as to the eggs and meat they may furnish the family table. If one can supply two or three good customers with milk, eggs, broilers, and extras from the family garden, all of the very best grade, enough money is assured to pay necessary money outgoes. We have one customer whose trade, could we supply all she wants, would amount to nearly \$250 a year—just a private family, too. The trick in handling private custom without spending too much time on it is in furnishing to only a few families a great many things. A good garden with several crops each year of the standard vegetables, a cow, and the poultry, admit of this method, which even a semi-invalid could follow without being overburdened, and with which, after he was fairly started, he would not need to give himself to other occupation. Indeed, I know of one family of two persons, both incapacitated for hard work, which, with only 115 hens, paid about all expenses but rent and clothing; hiring laundry work done, buying milk, bread, etc.—these last three expenses counting up nearly as much as the rent of a small place out of town. Rent is, of course, the largest item of family expense, usually; but a safe rent to pay is usually given, I think, at one-sixth the expected income, (sometimes one-fourth), where the head of family has a stipulated wage. This is expected to allow a small sum for recreation and entertainment, as well as the actual necessities.

If one does not wish to work in the fierce competition of the city, and does not care for "society," this is pretty near the ideal way to live. There is neither heavy income nor heavy outgo; there is none of the intense strain that wears out the average man by the time he is of the age of this inquirer; and there is little time and much opportunity to see the delights of nature, and to meditate on the real object of life which must either be to be happy or to be good, and neither of which one has time to think of in a rushing city business and social life. MYRA V. NORRIS.

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SEASONABLE HINTS.

Concerning the Care of Fowls Destined for Exhibition.



POULTRY show ward the thoughts of many of the readers of FARM-POULTRY are beginning to turn. They are hoping that some of the denizens of their poultry yards will develop into such fine fowls that they will feel justified in entering them in some of the poultry shows to be held the coming autumn and winter. The amateur needs to remember that the birds that now win the prizes at our largest shows are generally those which have received the best care. The breeding and raising of fowls capable of winning prizes at the largest shows has almost become a fine art. In the large classes where competition is keenest the writer has noticed that nine times out of ten it is true that "condition wins." This is especially noticeable where fowls are judged by comparison. The judge who is judging a large number of fowls cannot remember all the hidden good qualities of the birds he is judging, neither can he (without some system of marking which is practically judging by score card) balance up all the good points apparent and hidden of the individual fowls. The judge also knows that the majority of the patrons of the poultry shows will note simply the outward appearance of the fowls, and naturally conclude that the bird which looks the best from the aisle is the one that should be decorated with the blue ribbon. He desires if possible to make decisions that will be popular with the majority. Competition is so keen among the best third of a large class of fowls that frequently the judge selects the cleanest and neatest among the number as the one most worthy to wear the blue. The winner is possibly not the highest scoring bird, but the one that looks the best. Its attractiveness largely depends on its condition, hence the force of the maxim, "condition wins."

The time has gone by when one can expect to win in keen competition with birds that have had no special care or preparation for exhibition. The twentieth century prize winners generally come from a good ancestry, and they have also been well nourished and received the advantages of a good education. The writer takes it for granted that the prospective prize winners show signs of real merit so that they are worth the effort needed to bring them to good exhibition form and condition. Now is the time to begin to prepare your fowls for the coming shows.

Birds that are within a few months of maturity, and the best of the old stock should now receive special attention. Old birds which have begun molting, or young birds that are beginning to get their adult plumage should be kept somewhere out of the sun's direct rays and where they will not be exposed to all sorts of weather. This is especially applicable to white, black, and buff fowls, and an English poultry judge, Mr. P. Proud, writing in the *Feathered World*, declares that it applies to all varieties and all colors, and says, "During my judging engagements I have come across hundreds of really good birds that have been rendered useless from an exhibition point of view simply from exposure to the weather, which had they received proper care and attention, would have occupied a very high position in the prize list."

Now is the time to begin training your birds. Accustom them to being cooped by shutting them up in exhibition coops for a few days at a time. Handle them carefully, and so let them see that you will not hurt them. Stand them on a box or pedestal of some kind and teach them to pose in an attitude that will display as many of their charms as possible. See that they are freed from all insect pests. Many a bird is badly cut by the judge in the show room for shape and condition because lice have damaged the plumage and injured the health of the fowl. Clean coops and frequent and thorough dusting of the fowls with good insect powder must not be forgotten.

If the birds are wanted to exhibit at early shows all stubs and broken feathers should now be pulled, and if one-half of the tail has dropped out it will be well to pull out the other half, and so encourage a symmetrical

development. The fowls which show a tendency to slip their flight feathers ought to have the offending wing feathers frequently put back in place with the hope that ultimately they will "stay put." Feathers that bend in the wrong direction should be bent back to their proper position.

Now is the time to begin to put the fowls' legs and feet in good condition. If they are rough and scaly they should be scrubbed with a stiff tooth brush in hot soapy water, then rinsed and anointed with sulphur ointment or three parts vaseline or cottolene to one part kerosene, and the application repeated until the encrusted scales fall off. It takes time for new scales to grow, so it will not do to neglect this until nearly show time, for a one or two cut point for legs out of condition would probably prevent it from winning a place. If the legs of fowls required to have yellow legs are pale a frequent anointing with vaseline or linseed or olive oil may help to restore their color.

Fowls with foot feathering should be kept either on soft grass land or in yards that are swept clean and kept free from small stones, cinders, or anything that will cut the feathers of their feet and legs, or they may be kept on sand or fine loam or bedded with short hay or



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straw or leaves. Do not use any coarse litter like corn stalks, or their feathers will soon be worn off.

If your fowls are of white or partially white breeds do not feed corn during the molting period, and I do not think it advisable to feed except in very small quantities to any of the breeds that show a tendency to brassiness—as Barred Plymouth Rocks, Silver Laced Wyandottes, or Dark Brahmas. The opinion of the writer is that the growing feathers absorb the yellow coloring matter found in corn. Most writers say it is the oil in the corn that does the damage, but that does not seem likely, as the writer has fed large quantities of sunflower seed to his fowls during molt with excellent results, and there is probably more oil in sunflower seeds than in corn. Wheat, oats, and sunflower seed, with plenty of green food and beef scraps, and later in the season chopped beets, cabbage, and mangel wurzels make a good bill of fare for exhibition fowls, and grit, oyster shell, and charcoal must not be forgotten.

Just before show time, say two or three days, will come the final preparation. The legs of all fowls should be thoroughly cleaned, using a tooth pick or nail sharpened like a little chisel to dig the dirt out from under the scales of the legs, and then they should be slightly oiled and polished with a cloth. All white or partially white birds should have a thorough washing in three waters: that is, they should be washed, rinsed, and slightly blued, and after a good rubbing with dry towels, placed in clean coops bedded with planer shavings or clean straw and kept in a

warm place until dry. It will not do to be extravagant with the bluing. One frequently sees white fowls in the shows that have a decidedly bluish cast. This causes the judge and the exhibitors to smile, and the ignorant to wonder whether the bluish effect is the reflection of the Blue Barred Plymouth Rocks across the aisle, or an evidence of their being the off-spring of blue blooded ancestry.

If when show time comes you have done all that you ought to have done in the way of proper and legitimate preparation, and refrained from doing all that you ought not to do in the way of faking, and your birds do not win the prizes, you will at least have the approval of a good conscience so far as they are concerned, and if they do not happen to meet the judge's taste they may that of a good customer. Very likely there will be other birds that look better and are better than yours, and then again judges sometimes make very queer decisions, and it may be your lot to experience that delightfully warm sensation under the collar which comes to a man when he sees his bird that he knows is the best, and that his

fellow exhibitors acknowledge to be the best, and that the judge knows or ought to know is the best put down to the fifth or even the tenth place, or, worse yet, be passed by without mention. At such times if you have not the money to spare to hand to the show secretary with your written protest, or if you are one of those peaceful long suffering ones that do not like to make a row, it will be well to take a walk around the show room until the clouds begin to roll away, and as hope once more returns to your bosom you say to yourself, "Never mind if judge So-and-so did make that awful blunder; I have good stock, and next year I will bring down a string of birds that will make the judge's eyes stick out with amazement, and they will be so far ahead of any of the others that they cannot help but make a clean sweep. Then I shall be able to advertise how that my birds have 'soared still higher,' away up into the empyrean blue, and how 'my record has never been approached and stands alone and unequalled,' and in this modest and unassuming way shall give notice to all others who breed my variety that they may as well sell off their fowls to the hen cart and turn their henneries into squabberies or caviaries, for all the trade worth having will soon come my way."

Kind reader, excuse these digressions, but I aim not only to help the hens but the men behind the hens, and the enthusiastic henuist is liable to think that because he handles fowls that he has a license to wander somewhat from his topic.

WM. H. NOBBS.

Fall River, Mass.

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BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—E. B. Cridler, Dansville, 2 hen; 1 ck; 2 chl. W. E. Gilbert, Onondaga Valley, 1 hen; 2 pul; 1 pen old; 2 pen young. John Burth, Maynard, 1 ck. Myron H. Kent, Antwerp, 2 pen old. John D. Jaquins, Watervliet, 1 pen young; 1 pul.

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—Pleasant View Stock Farm, Baldwinsville, 1 old pen; 1 young pen; 2 ck. C. L. Miller, Addison, 1 ck; 2 chl; 2 pul. A. J. Hamm, West Bloomfield, 1.2 hen; 1 chl; 1 pul. Dansman, 2 old pen; 2 young pen.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—E. F. Tiffany, Brooklyn, Pa., 2 ck. G. D. Wilson, Cortland, 1 ck; 2 hen. Geo. W. Hill, Cortland, 1 hen; 1 young pen. Cortland, 2 chl; 1 young pen. Jaquins, 2 pul; 2 young pen; 1 old pen. F. W. Corey, Goshen, 2 old pen.

SILVER PENCILED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—Corey, 1 ck; 1 hen; 1 young pen.

SILVER WYANDOTTES.—W. E. Samson & Son, Pleasant Mt., Pa., 1 ck; 2 hen; 1 chl; 2 pul. Valdosta Poultry Co., Valdosta, Ga., 2 ck; 2 chl; 1 pul. Mundy Farms, Big Flats, 1 hen.

GOLDEN WYANDOTTES.—Valdosta Poultry Co., 1 ck; 1 hen. Mundy Farms, 2 hen. W. A. Shafer & Co., Onondaga, 2 young pen. Thos. Lockwood, Newark, Del., 1 young pen.

WHITE WYANDOTTES.—Jaquins, 2 ck; 2 pul. Corey, 1 ck; 2 old pen. W. R. Curtis & Co., Ransomville, 1 hen; 1 chl; 1 pul; 1 young pen; 1 old pen. Robert Herman, Wayland, 2 hen; 2 chl. Bentley & Collins, Olean, 2 young pen.

BUFF WYANDOTTES.—Frank Palmerton, Baldwinsville, 2 ck. Corey, 1 ck; 2 hen; 1 chl; 2 pul; 1 old pen. F. W. Church, Colley, 1 hen; 1 young pen. John Gardner, 2 chl; 1 pul. Mundy Farms, 2 old pen.

BLACK WYANDOTTES.—Mundy Farms, 2 ck. M. T. Burn, Tiffin, Ont., 1 ck; 2 hen; 1 chl; 1 pul. Church, 1 hen.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES.—A. J. Lutesinger, Auburn, 1 ck; 1 hen. Burn, 2 ck; 2 chl; 2 pul. Corey, 2 hen. L. B. & H. B. Wisner, Middletown, 1 chl; 1 pul; 1 young pen. Elmer E. Parks, 2 young pen.

SILVER PENCILED WYANDOTTES.—Geo. J. Pfaffenbach, Schenectady, 1 ck; 2 chl; 2 pul; 1 hen. L. S. & H. B. Wisner, 1 chl; 1 pul; 1 young pen.

BLACK JAVAS.—Valdosta Poultry Co., 1 ck. Burn, 2 ck; 2 hen; 1 chl; 1 pul; 1 old pen. Mosher Bros., Johnstown, 1 hen; 2 pul; 1 young pen.

MOTTLED JAVAS.—Lockwood, 1 ck; 2 hen. Burn, 2 ck; 1 chl; 1 pul. M. E. Dolbear, Fulton, 1 hen; 2 pul; 1 old pen.

DOMINIQUE.—Shafer & Co., 2 ck; 1 chl; 2 young pen. Geo. W. Webb, Rochester, 1 ck; 1 hen. Burn, 1 chl; 1 pul; 1 old pen; 1 young pen.

S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS.—Wm. Hepp, 1 ck; 1 hen; 1 young pen.

R. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS.—Wm. H. Harris, Auburn, 1 ck; 1 hen.

LIGHT BRAHMAS.—Tiffany, 1 ck; 2 hen. Jas. M. Smett, Baldwinsville, 2 ck; 1 hen; 2 old pen; 1 young pen. E. C. Black, DeWitt, 2 chl. Cridler, 1 chl; 1 pul. Corey, 2 pul. Hillson, 1 old pen.

DARK BRAHMAS.—Mundy Farms, 1 ck; 1 hen. Burn, 2 ck; 2 pul. Dr. S. Loit, Bellona, 2 hen; 1 chl; 1 pul; 1 young pen.

BUFF BRAHMAS.—Mundy Farms, 1 ck; 1 hen.

BUFF COCHINS.—Mundy Farms, 2 ck. Burn, 1 ck; 2 hen; 1 chl; 1 pul. Herman, 1 hen.

PARTRIDGE COCHINS.—Mundy Farms, 2 ck. Burn, 1 ck; 2 hen; 1 chl; 1 pul. Loit, 1 hen; 2 chl; 1 young pen.

WHITE COCHINS.—Valdosta Poultry Co., 1 ck; 1 hen. Burn, 2 ck; 2 hen; 1 chl; 1 pul; 1 old pen.

BLACK COCHINS.—Mundy Farms, 2 ck; 2 old pen. Burn, 1 ck; 2 hen; 1 chl; 1 pul. Valdosta Poultry Co., 1 hen; 1 old pen.

BLACK LANGSHANS.—J. D. Barber, Upperville, 2 ck; 1 chl; 1 pul; 1 old pen; 1 young pen. Valdosta Poultry Co., 1 ck. Mrs. C. M. Kelley, Newark, 1 hen; 2 young pen. Burn, 2 hen. Lockwood, 2 chl; 2 pul. R. D. Button & Son, Canastota, 2 old pen.

WHITE LANGSHANS.—J. F. Knox, Buffalo, 1 ck; 2 chl; 2 pul. Burn, 2 ck; 1 hen. Valdosta Poultry Co., 2 ck; 2 pul. Lockwood, 1 chl; 1 pul.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS.—Ford Bros., Oak Hill, 1 ck; 1 hen. Mundy Farms, 2 ck. Arthur Pierce, Auburn, 2 hen; 2 pul; 1 young pen. A. J. Farnsworth, Oakfield, 2 chl. Valdosta Poultry Co., 1 pul.

R. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS.—Mundy Farms, 1 ck; 1 hen.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS.—Wm. T. Liddell, Greenwich, 2 ck; 2 hen. Cridler, 1 chl; 1 hen; 1 chl; 2 old pen; 2 young pen. S. L. Tuttle, Naugatuck, Conn., 2 ck; 2 pul. Ellis M. Santee, Cortland, 1 pul; 1 old pen. H. W. Slade, Whitesville, 1 young pen.

R. C. BROWN LEGHORNS.—Mundy Farms, 2 ck; 2 hen. Burn, 1 ck; 2 hen; 1 pul. Valdosta Poultry Co., 1 hen; 1 chl; 2 pul; 2 old pen. W. H. Wells, Baldwinsville, 1 old pen. Shafer & Co., 2 old pen. Button & Son, 1 young pen.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS.—S. K. Wilcox, Smyrna, 2 ck. Olden Barneveld Poultry Yards, Barneveld, 1 ck; 2 hen; 1 old pen; 2 young pen. Edward Whittier, Kent, 1 hen; 1 chl; 1 pul; 1 young pen. Valdosta Poultry Co., 2 pul.

R. C. WHITE LEGHORNS.—Valdosta Poultry Co., 1 ck. Burn, 2 ck; 1 chl; 2 pul; 1 old pen. Tiffany, 1 hen. Earle Wilson, Sackett, 2 hen; 2 chl; 1 chl; 1 young pen. Button & Son, 2 old pen. Geo. W. Webb, Rochester, 2 young pen.

BLACK LEGHORNS.—Valdosta Poultry Co., 1 ck; 2 hen; 1 chl. Burn, 2 ck; 1 hen; 1 pul. Mosher Bros., 2 pul; 2 young pen. Mundy Farms, 1 old pen.

S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS.—Mundy Farms, 2 ck. Geo. Harnden, East Onondaga, 1 ck. A. J. Hamm, 2 hen; 2 young pen. Talbot & Gilson, Edmeston, 1 hen; 1 chl; 1 pul; 1 young pen. Chester A. Roarick, 1 old pen.

R. C. BUFF LEGHORNS.—Mundy Farms, 1 ck; 1 hen. Harnden, 1 young pen.

SILVER DUCKWING LEGHORNS.—Valdosta Poultry Co., 1 ck; 2 hen; 1 chl; 1 pul. Mundy Farms, 2 ck; 1 hen.

MOTTLED ANCONAS.—P. H. Reifert, 2 ck; 2 hen; 2 pul; 1 old pen. B. C. Putnam, Johnstown, 1 ck. R. P. Burghart, Caughdeny, 1 hen. Dolbear, 2 chl; 1 young pen. Lockwood, 1 chl; 1 pul.

S. C. BLACK MINORCAS.—Cridler, 2 ck; 1 hen; 2 chl; 1 pul; 1 young pen. Lockwood, 1 ck; 2 hen. Mrs. E. A. Parks, 2 pul; 1 chl; 1 old pen. Shafer & Co., 2 old pen.

R. C. BLACK MINORCAS.—J. Franklin Hillier, Frey's Bush, 2 ck; 2 hen. Burn, 1 ck; 1 chl; 1 pul. Mundy Farms, 1 hen.

S. C. WHITE MINORCAS.—Lockwood, 1 ck; 1 hen. Mundy Farms, 2 ck; 2 hen. Burn, 1 chl; 1 pul.

R. C. WHITE MINORCAS.—Webb, 1.2 ck; 1.2 chl; 1.2 pul; 1.2 old pen; 1.2 young pen.

S. C. BLUE ANDALUSIANS.—Valdosta Poultry Co., 2 ck; 1 chl. Burn, 1 ck; 2 hen; 2 pul. Mundy Farms, 2 hen. R. H. Quackenbush, Baldwinsville, 1 old pen; 1.2 young pen; 2 chl; 1 pul. Central City Poultry Yards, 2 old pen.

R. C. BLUE ANDALUSIANS.—W. B. Trowbridge, Baldwinsville, 1.2 ck; 1.2 chl; 1.2 pul; 1.2 old pen; 1.2 young pen.

BLACK SPANISH.—Burn, 1 ck; 1 hen; 1 chl; 1 old pen. Button & Son, 2 ck; 2 pul. Mosher Bros., 2 hen; 2 chl; 1 pul.

SICILIANS.—Webb, 1 ck; 1.2 hen; 1.2 pul.

WHITE CRESTED BLACK POLISH.—Burn, 1 ck; 1 hen; 2 chl; 2 pul; 1 old pen. Mundy Farms, 2 ck; 2 hen. Lockwood, 1 chl; 1 pul.

GOLDEN POLISH.—Burn, 1.2 ck; 2 hen; 2 chl; 1 pul; 1 old pen. Valdosta Poultry Co., 1 hen; 1 chl; 2 pul.

SILVER POLISH.—Burn, 2 ck; 2 hen; 1 chl; 1 pul; 1 old pen. Valdosta Poultry Co., 1 ck; 1 hen.

WHITE POLISH.—Valdosta Poultry Co., 1 ck; 2 hen; 1 pul. Burn, 2 ck; 1 hen; 1 chl; 2 pul; 1 old pen; 1 young pen. F. W. Bell, Rome, 1 young pen.

GOLDEN BEARDED POLISH.—Valdosta Poultry Co., 2 ck; 1 hen. Burn, 1 ck; 2 hen; 1 chl; 1 pul; 1 old pen.

SILVER BEARDED POLISH.—Valdosta Poultry Co., 2 ck; 2 chl. Burn, 1 ck; 1 hen; 1 chl; 1.2 pul; 1 old pen.

WHITE BEARDED POLISH.—Burn, 1 ck; 2 hen; 1 pul; 1 old pen. Valdosta Poultry Co., 1 hen. Dolbear, 2 old pen.

BUFF LACED POLISH.—Valdosta Poultry Co., 1 ck; 2 hen. Burn, 2 ck; 1 hen; 1 chl; 1 pul; 1 old pen.

GOLDEN SPANGLED HAMBURG.—Lockwood, 2 ck; 1 hen. Burn, 1 ck; 2 hen; 1 chl; 2 pul; 1 old pen.

SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURG.—Palmerton, 2 hen; 2 chl; 2 pul; 1 young pen. Burn, 1 hen; 1 chl; 1 pul; 1 old pen. Burghart, 2 young pen.

GOLDEN PENCILED HAMBURG.—Valdosta Poultry Co., 1 ck; 1 hen. Burn, 2 ck; 2 hen; 1 chl; 1 pul; 1 old pen.

SILVER PENCILED HAMBURG.—Lockwood, 1 ck; 1 hen. Burn, 2 ck; 2 hen.

BLACK HAMBURG.—Lockwood, 1 ck; 2 hen. Burn, 2 ck; 1 hen; 1.2 chl; 1.2 pul; 1 old pen.

RED CAPS.—Valdosta Poultry Co., 1 ck; 1 hen. Burn, 2 ck; 1 chl; 1 pul. John Baity, Cayuga, 2 hen. Shafer & Co., 1 pen old; 1 pen young.

HOUANS.—Burn, 1.2 ck; 2 hen; 1 chl; 1 pul; 1 pen old. W. B. Trowbridge, 1 hen. B. H. Delavan, 2 ck. Button & son, 2 pul.

CREVE COEURS.—Mundy Farms, 1 ck; 1 hen. Burn, 1 chl; 1 pul.

LA FLECHE.—Burn, 1.2 ck; 1 hen; 1 chl; 1 pul.

WHITE DORKINGS.—Miss L. Goodell, Canastota, 1 ck; 1 hen; 1 chl; 1 pen young; 1 pul. Burn, 2 ck; 2 hen; 2 chl; 2 pul; 1 pen old; 1 pen young.

SILVER GRAY DORKINGS.—Valdosta Poultry Co., 1 ck. Burn, 2 ck; 1 hen; 2 pul; 1 pen old. Miss Goodell, 2 hen; 1 chl; 1 pul.

COLORADO DORKINGS.—Miss Goodell, 2 ck; 2 hen; 1 pen old. Burn, 1 ck; 1 hen; 1 chl; 1 pul; 2 pen old.

BLACK BREASTED RED GAMES.—Burn, 1 ck. Mundy Farms, 2 ck. John Glasgow, Mahwah, N. J., 1 hen; 1 chl; 1 pul; 1 pen old; 1 pen young. A. E. Blunck, Johnstown, 2 hen; 2 chl; 2 pul; 2 pen old; 2 pen young.

BROWN RED GAMES.—Glasgow, 2 ck; 2 hen. Blunck, 1 ck; 1 hen; 1 chl; 1 pul; 1 pen old; 1 pen young.

SILVER DUCKWING GAMES.—Blunck, 1 ck; 1 hen; 2 chl; 1 pul; 1 old pen. Valdosta Poultry Co., 2 ck. Mundy Farms, 2 hen. Burn, 1 ck; 2 pul; 2 old pen.

GOLDEN DUCKWING GAMES.—Burn, 1 ck; 2 chl; 2 pul; 1 pen old. Mundy Farms, 2 ck. Blunck, 1 hen; 1 chl; 1 pul; 2 pen old.

RED FILE GAMES.—Blunck, 1 ck; 1 hen; 1 chl; 2 pul; 1 pen old; 1 pen young. Burn, 2 ck. Glasgow, 2 hen; 2 chl; 1 pul.

BIRCHEN GAMES.—Mundy Farms, 1 ck. Blunck, 1 hen; 1 chl; 1 pul; 1 pen old; 1 pen young.

BLACK GAMES.—Mundy Farms, 1 ck; 1 hen.

WHITE GAMES.—Mundy Farms, 1 ck; 1 hen.

PIT GAMES.—B. C. Putnam, Johnstown, 1 ck; 2 chl. A. N. Fay, Split Rock, 2 ck; 2 hen; 1 chl; 1.2 pen old; 1.2 pen young.

CORNISH INDIAN GAMES.—Valdosta Poultry Co., 2 ck; 1 hen. Mundy Farms, 1 ck; 2 hen. Burghart, 1 pen old.

WHITE INDIAN GAMES.—Burn, 1 ck; 1 hen. Mundy Farms, 2 ck; 2 hen. Lockwood, 1 hen; 1 chl; 1 pul.

MALAY GAMES.—Valdosta Poultry Co., 1 ck; 2 hen. Mundy Farms, 2 ck. Burn, 1 hen; 2 chl; 2 pul. Blunck, 1 chl; 1 pul; 1 pen old; 1 pen young.

BLACK SUMATRA GAMES.—Blunck, 1 ck; 1 hen; 1 chl; 1 pen old. Burn, 2 ck; 1 pul. Valdosta Poultry Co., 2 hen; 2 chl; 2 pen old.

BLACK ASELS.—Mundy Farms, 1 ck; 1 hen.

BLACK BREASTED RED GAME BANTAMS.—A. E. Blunck, 1 ck; 2 hen; 2 chl; 2 pen old; 2 pen young. Havemeyer Bros., 2 ck; 1 hen; 1 chl; 1 pul; 1 pen old; 1 pen young. Lockwood, 2 pul.

BROWN RED GAME BANTAMS.—Blunck, 2 ck; 2 hen; 1 chl; 1 pul; 2 pen old; 1 pen young. Havemeyer Bros., 1 hen; 1 chl; 2 chl; 2 pul; 1 pen old.

SILVER DUCKWING GAME BANTAMS.—Blunck, 1 ck; 1 hen; 1 chl; 1 pul; 1 pen old. Dr. A. H. Phelps, Glens Falls, 2 ck; 2 hen; 2 pul. Havemeyer Bros., 2 pen old.

GOLDEN DUCKWING GAME BANTAMS.—Havemeyer Bros., 1 ck; 1 pen old. Phelps, 2 ck; 2 hen; 2 chl; 2 pul; 2 pen old. Mundy Farms, 1 hen. Blunck, 1 chl; 1 pul. Roarick, 1 pen young.

RED FILE GAME BANTAMS.—Blunck, 2 ck; 2 hen; 2 pul; 1 pen old. Havemeyer Bros., 1 ck; 1 hen; 1 pul; 2 pen old.

BIRCHEN GAME BANTAMS.—Blunck, 2 ck; 1 hen; 2 chl; 1 pul; 2 pen old; 1 pen young. Havemeyer Bros., 1 ck; 2 hen; 1 chl; 2 pul; 2 pen young; 1 pen old.

BLACK GAME BANTAMS.—Mundy Farms, 1 ck; 1 hen.

WHITE GAME BANTAMS.—Mundy Farms, 1 ck; 1 hen.

CORNISH INDIAN GAME BANTAMS.—Mundy Farms, 1 ck; 1 hen.

ANY OTHER VARIETY GAME BANTAMS.—Blunck, 1 ck; 1 chl; 1 pul; 2 pen old; 2 pen young. Valdosta Poultry Co., 2 ck. Havemeyer Bros., 1 hen; 2 chl; 2 pul; 1 pen old; 1 pen young. Phelps, 2 hen.

GOLDEN SEBRIGHT BANTAMS.—Blunck, 1 ck; 1 chl; 1 pul; 1 pen young. Lockwood, 1 ck; 2 hen. Phelps, 1 hen. Havemeyer Bros., 2 chl; 4 old hen. Burn, 2 pul; 2 pen old.

SILVER SEBRIGHT BANTAMS.—Blunck, 1 ck; 2 hen; 1 pen old. Valdosta Poultry Co., 2 ck. Burn, 1 hen; 1 chl; 1 pul; 2 pen old. Lockwood, 2 chl; 2 pul.

ROSE COMB BLACK BANTAMS.—Blunck, 1 ck; 1 pul; 1 pen old; 1 pen young. Burn, 2 ck; 1 chl. Lockwood, 2 hen; 2 pul. Mundy Farms, 1 hen. A. J. Parks, 2 chl. Havemeyer Bros., 2 pen old.

ROSE COMB WHITE BANTAMS.—Blunck, 2 ck; 2 hen; 1 pul; 1 pen old. Lockwood, 1 ck; 2 chl. Burn, 1 hen; 1 chl; 2 pul.

BOOTTED WHITE BANTAMS.—Blunck, 2 ck; 1 pul. Valdosta Poultry Co., 1 ck; 2 hen.

BLACK TAILED JAPANESE BANTAMS.—Mosher Bros., 1 ck; 1 hen; 1 chl; 1 pul; 1 pen old. Burn, 2 ck; 2 pul; 2 pen old. Blunck, 2 hen; 2 chl; 1 pen young. T. Toogood & Sons, Rochester, 2 pen young.

WHITE JAPANESE BANTAMS.—Burn, 1 ck; 1 chl; 1 pul; 1 pen old; 1 pen young. Burn, 2 ck; 1 hen. Valdosta Poultry Co., 2 hen. Mundy Farms, 2 ck; 2 pul.

BLACK JAPANESE BANTAMS.—Phelps, 1 ck; 1 hen; 1 pul.

BUFF COCHIN BANTAMS.—Samuel E. Stem, Easton, Pa., 2 ck; 2 pen old. Blunck, 1 ck; 1 hen; 2 chl; 1 pen old. Ford Bros., Oak Hill, 2 hen. Roarick, 1 chl; 1 pul; 1 pen young. Phelps, 2 pul. E. C. Black, DeWitt, 2 pen young.

PARTRIDGE COCHIN BANTAMS.—Clarence C. DePuy, 1 ck. Mundy Farms, 2 ck; 2 hen. Blunck, 1 hen; 1 chl; 1 pul; 1 pen old. Toogood & sons, 2 chl. Phelps, 2 pul; 1 pen old.

WHITE COCHIN BANTAMS.—Shafer & Co., 2 ck. Blunck, 1 ck; 1 hen; 2 chl; 1 pul; 1 pen old; 1 pen young. Mundy Farms, 2 hen. Burn, 1 ck; 2 pul.

BLACK COCHIN BANTAMS.—Ford Bros., 2 ck; 2 hen. Blunck, 1 ck; 2 chl; 2 pul; 1 pen old. Valdosta Poultry Co., 1 hen; 1 pen young. Tiffany, 1 chl. J. E. Knox, Buffalo, 1 pul. Stem, 2 pen young.

WHITE CRESTED WHITE POLISH BANTAMS.—Blunck, 1 ck; 1 hen; 1 chl; 1 pul. Phelps, 2 ck; 2 chl; 2 pul. Burn, 2 hen.

BUFF POLISH BANTAMS.—Phelps, 1 ck; 1 hen.

LIGHT BRAHMA BANTAMS.—Stem, 1 ck; 2 hen; 2 pul; 2 pen young. Blunck, 2 ck; 2 chl. Hillson, 1 hen; 1 chl; 1 pul; 1 pen old; 1 pen young.

DARK BRAHMA BANTAMS.—Mundy Farms, 1 ck; 2 hen; 2 chl; 2 pul. Phelps, 2 ck. Blunck, 1 hen; 1 chl; 2 pul; 1 pen old; 1 pen young.

BLUE ANDALUSIAN BANTAMS.—Mundy Farms, 1 ck; 1.2 hen.

GRAY JAPANESE BANTAMS.—Mundy Farms, 1 ck; 1 hen. Phelps, 2 ck; 2 hen.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK BANTAMS.—Mundy Farms, 2 ck; 1 hen. Phelps, 1 ck; 2 hen.

FRIZZLED BANTAMS.—Mundy Farms, 2 ck; 1 chl; 1 pul. Phelps, 1 ck; 1 hen.

BUFF FRIZZLED BANTAMS.—Phelps, 1 ck; 1 hen.

VARIEGATED FRIZZLED BANTAMS.—Phelps, 1 hen.

BLACK SEBRIGHT BANTAMS.—Phelps, 1 hen.

BLACK BOOTED BANTAMS.—Phelps, 1 hen.

BEARDED BLACK BOOTED BANTAMS.—Phelps, 1 ck; 1 hen.

SILVER JAPANESE BANTAMS.—Phelps, 1 ck; 1 hen.

BUFF JAPANESE BANTAMS.—Phelps, 1 ck; 1 hen.

GOLDEN JAPANESE BANTAMS.—Phelps, 1 ck; 1 hen.

GOLDEN POLISH BANTAMS.—Phelps, 1 ck; 1 hen.

WHITE CRESTED BLACK POLISH BANTAMS.—Phelps, 1 ck; 1 hen.

RUMPLESS BLACK BREASTED RED GAME BANTAMS.—Phelps, 1 ck; 1 hen.

BOOTTED WHITE RUMPLESS.—Phelps, 1 ck; 1 hen.

SPANGLED BOOTTED RUMPLESS BANTAMS.—Phelps, 1 ck; 1 hen.

BLACK ORPINGTON BANTAMS.—Phelps, 1 ck; 1 hen.

BLACK LANGSHAN BANTAMS.—Phelps, 1 ck; 1 hen.

ANCONA BANTAMS.—Phelps, 1 ck; 1 pul.

JAPANESE SILKIE BANTAMS.—Phelps, 1 chl; 1 pul.

LONG TAILED JAPANESE PHOENIX BANTAMS.—Phelps, 1 chl; 1 pul.

SILKIES.—Blunck, 2 pair. Phelps, 1 pair.

SCITANS.—Burn, 1 pair.

FRIZZLES.—Burn, 1.2 pair.

GUINEA FOWLS.—Jesse E. Connell, 1 pair. Shafer & Co., 2 pair.

WHITE GUINEA FOWLS.—F. W. Bell, Rome, 2 pair. Tiffany, 1 pair.

PEA FOWLS.—Wheeler Stock Farm, Rome, 1 pair.

GOLDEN PHEASANTS.—Toogood & sons, 1 pair. Phelps, 2 pair.

SILVER PHEASANTS.—Toogood & Sons, 1 pair. Burn, 2 pair.

ENGLISH PHEASANTS.—Toogood & Sons, 1 pair. Burn, 2 pair.

THE AMERICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

As It Appears to a Novice in the Fancy.



ABOUT eighteen months ago I subscribed to eight American and four English poultry papers, and last March I purchased a few sitting hens and some fancy eggs, and

The next important event attracting my attention was the election of another treasurer, his demand of an increase of salary, and the vote granting the increase, notwithstanding the insolvency of the organization. Was this gentleman the only member who had the confidence of his associates to a sufficient degree to induce them to trust their bankrupt treasury in his keeping?

The new treasurer is attempting to earn his increased salary by sending out begging letters soliciting new members at \$10 each, not because the association will be of a penny's worth of value to them, but so that the treasury will be in such condition that the treasurer can draw his salary.

Meanwhile the members of the revision committee who, I believe, are also members of the executive committee, are calling each other thieves, liars, grafters, and other choice epithets such as one is accustomed to in ward room politics. Well, the gentlemen doubtless feel it incumbent to do something as a compensation for what they voted the insolvent association should pay them.

Correspondence with breeders of each variety who have exhibited during the past few years would have brought out valuable suggestions; then a vote from these same breeders on each suggestion would have shown the wishes of the majority of breeders in each variety, and certainly these are the men who should be consulted.

What right has a Leghorn breeder to vote on the points of a Wyandotte?

Such a correspondence would not have cost the average amount due one member of the revision committee, and its result would have been more satisfactory and of greater value to the fancy.

J. H. S.

Tea Leaves, Again.



EDITOR FARM-POULTRY:—I notice two articles regarding tea leaves, in the last issue of FARM-POULTRY. There was a mistake made somewhere in quoting my first article.

My friend the druggist did not say coppersas killed the chickens, nor that it entered in tea leaves. He stated that it was the copper absorbed from the copper plates that poisoned them. When I showed him the first article in F-P, he told me to write to correct that statement, as he says the word coppersas is a misnomer, as coppersas is made from iron, and green teas are poisoned from copper.

I wish I had written you at once, but I had not the time. I handle from 1,000 to 2,000

head of poultry alone, which does not leave much time for writing. Any good work on chemistry will show that more than one poison enters into the curing of green tea. Your lady correspondent that has no trouble with tea leaves may be perfectly right, as from a boy my folks fed our rabbits on oats, middlings, and tea leaves as a mash, and we raised the largest in miles of our vicinity. But it was not green tea leaves that was used.

It would be very easy to decide the question if you thought worth while to feed green tea leaves for a day or two. It cost me about three dozen hens to find it out. I would have much preferred to learn through the poultry press, but I must say there is as much nonsense as sense written, and how is the learner to know the difference? A. B. McCOMBIE.

"I Believe With Robinson."



JUST because I believe editor Robinson right in being skeptical about 200-egg strains, may not be sufficient ground for inflicting FARM-POULTRY readers with my views on the subject of egg records, but I feel like "backing him up" on general principles because he is ever found fighting for the right and doing it fearlessly. I believe that 200-egg "strains" do not exist, and although I am not from Missouri, any breeder making such claim, when not under the influence of liquor, will have to "show me" before I believe.

I've been a hen man for forty years, and have been a long way around the circle in handling various breeds and "strains," and I have looked for the 200-egg "strains," and will freely admit that I have never found them, nor have I found even the 200-egg individual, although I am not sure she has not existed in limited numbers. To say that a "flock" of 200-egg hens were collected together

would be putting it strong, although, if such hens exist it might be possible, after much labor and expense in collecting them, to boast of such a flock, I hardly think it a practicable thing to do, because I believe it would require much time, great expense, considerable correspondence, some advertising, and more or less disappointment before the hens were "flocked."

But when it comes to breeding from this flock or from any member of it, a race of hens or a "strain" that will average 200 eggs per head it would be found too difficult a task to complete. At least I am so sure of it that I will wager any reasonable sum on the side of failure. It is easy to make reckless statements regarding egg records, but I for one have to see the performance before believing, and especially when it comes to the claim that a "strain" of 200-egg fowls exist, or ever did.

I have been credited with having been a good breeder for eggs, but I never could buy or produce a 200-egg hen. One year I succeeded in producing from two hens 316 eggs,

one laying 160, the other 156. These were crosses of Spanish and Game. I have kept and fed for eggs pens of Leghorns, Spanish, Hamburgs and Game, but never could get a single hen to lay 200 eggs, and I have made up my mind that all we read about great egg records is not necessarily true.

The best layers, under my present system of "feeding for eggs," are southern Pit Games of the Dominique kind. With the same care and conditions I believe these will lay in the year as many eggs as any good variety, but if they were to furnish 200 eggs per hen some expert feeder would have to care for them to do it; but, as stated, I think it out of the question. If he got now and then an individual to do it he would accomplish more than I ever hope to. When I get the majority of these hens or any others to lay 12 dozen per head I feel that the birds are good ones, and that I have been very successful.

F. H. GRAVES.

Viroqua, Wis.

Late Chicks.

EDITOR FARM-POULTRY:—Can you tell me what ails my chicks? My early chickens hatched O. K., and have grown well, but my chickens hatched after July 1st would grow and do well for the first ten days, then they would begin to die, and did not seem to grow. About one-third would paste up behind and die in a day or so, but the rest would dump around and die in a few hours or a day.

The hens are cooped up with plenty of green grass, and chickens have free range. Coops are cleaned out every morning and moved to fresh grass. I tried letting the hens have free range, but it did not make any difference. I am feeding a mash composed of two parts mixed feed to one of meal for morning feed, wheat for dinner, and cracked corn for supper. Is this chicken cholera? If so, what shall I do?

M. J.

I don't think there is any cholera here. The trouble described frequently occurs in late chicks for no other reason than because the hens being out of condition cannot produce vigorous chicks that will live and thrive. There may be other reasons for the trouble in this case, but they do not appear from the statement made.

Barred Rocks of the new ideal type. Elm Poultry Yards won on them at Atlantic City, Aug. 27-31, including championship.

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- IX Scratching Shed House Plans
- X Incubator Cellar and Brooding House Plans
- XI Feeding for Eggs
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Semi-Monthly.

The 1st and 15th of each month.

PUBLISHED BY

FARM-POULTRY PUBLISHING CO.,
Boston, Mass.

JOHN H. ROBINSON, Editor.

Price, One Dollar per year, in Advance.
Six months, 50 Cents.
Single Copies Five Cents.
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at Boston, Mass., as second-class matter.**FIVE DOLLAR
Prize Article.**

SUBJECT:

Getting Eggs Last Winter.

On this subject we want an article giving the experience of a poultrykeeper who got a good egg yield last winter. It must give the figures. These may be taken either from daily record or from account of eggs sold and used.

CONDITIONS:

This competition is open only to persons who have never received a cash compensation for an article on a topic connected with poultry-keeping.

Each article must contain not less than 1,200, nor more than 1,500 words.

Each competitor must be a subscriber to FARM-POULTRY; name must be on our list at date of this announcement.

Articles in this competition must be received at this office on or before November 1st.

IMPORTANT.—Write only on one side of the paper.

Articles not winning prizes will be returned if stamps to prepay return postage are inclosed. For any such articles considered available for publication we will make cash offers.

**Another Subject will be Announced
October 15th.****Some Observations on the Condition of the
Poultry Industry.**

THIS has been a good year for market poultrymen. Prices of grain have been more reasonable than last year, and prices of eggs and poultry have been, on the whole, better than for a long time. Poultrymen who were in a position to profit by so favorable a combination of circumstances have done well, and we find nearly all poultry keepers producing for market in a very cheerful mood and well satisfied with the situation and the outlook.

Of the other side of the business there is not much to be said at this time. We are now between seasons, and the principal topic of interest is the condition of the stock which, in a few months, it is hoped, will be in good demand for exhibition and breeding purposes. The general tenor of our advices is to the effect that during the summer and early fall stock has not grown quite as well as usual. A number of old breeders report that they have found this season, with so much cool and wet weather, the worst they ever experienced for growing chicks.

We have thought that perhaps the difficulties were greater because the same land had been used long for chickens, for some growers on new land seem to have had little difficulty because of the weather. The cool damp season has, however, been more or less of a factor throughout the country, and it is probable that unless conditions from now on are especially favorable to growth, most flocks of pullets will be a little slow in beginning laying. The very early ones that were well started during the good growing weather which prevailed through the spring, have not been much affected by less favorable later conditions, and may be expected to begin laying about as usual, but we think it will be found that most flocks of May and June pullets will be a little slow.

As would be expected from the above statement of conditions, well developed pullets—ready to lay before cold weather—are scarce, and as there is a good demand for such, and not much disposition to part with them, we presume that most of the well matured pullets that change hands this fall will sell rather higher than they ought to. In 99 cases out of every 100 such pullets are worth more to the grower—if he has room for them—than to anyone else, and those who will pay prices that will induce him to part with them, frequently pay more than prospective profits from their laying justify. Stock of good quality that is desired for breeding purposes is, as a rule, well worth the usual prices to the buyer, but those who buy stock for laying at fair breeding stock prices, and use it for laying only, seldom get their money back.

There seem to be rather more people than usual planning to go into poultry keeping, and in this section a good many poultry keepers who have given no attention to that branch of the business hitherto, are preparing to make a trial of growing winter chickens. Profits in that line have been so good the past season that those who have facilities for them are naturally tempted to see what they can do.

**Editorial Notes.**

Editor Willett, of *The Orpington*, devotes some pages of his September issue to an explanation of his system of intensive poultry culture and exhortations to those who have made a failure by the "old ways," to try this. The one thing lacking in the article is a statement of receipts and expenditures for a year. We are surprised that Mr. Willett did not give this, for he used to keep very accurate accounts of such matters, and always gave them out straight even when the deductions and conclusions drawn from them were very much twisted.

* * * *

Mr. Willett says he now has "nine hundred and eighteen fowls of all sizes" on a piece of land which it is elsewhere stated contains just one-third of an acre, and it "amuses us greatly to read that twenty, thirty, or fifty fowls are

enough for one acre of land." We are reminded as we read this of the man who, seeing an advertisement of a lecture by "Bob" Ingersoll on "The Mistakes of Moses," remarked that he wouldn't give a cent to hear Ingersoll on the mistakes of Moses, but would cheerfully give five hundred dollars to hear Moses on the mistakes of Ingersoll. So we imagine almost any intelligent poultryman would find the expressions of amusement or other emotion of some of our plain farmers who keep twenty, thirty, or fifty hens to the acre, when told of Mr. Willett's ways, vastly more worth listening to than Mr. W.'s observations on intensive methods.

* * * *

And considering the relative proportion of failures by intensive to failures by more reasonable and natural methods which one who gets about this country discovers, there would seem to be more need for instruction for those who have failed by intensive methods than for those who have failed by the old way. The better course lies between the two. It consists in striking the happy medium between the ancient farm method—mostly neglect, and the modern intensive method largely superfluous or needlessly made essential.

* * * *

We handled Mr. Willett's reports monthly for some years, and suppose we had some such regard for him in connection with them as a certain newspaper publisher professes for a certain official high in our government, as "a source of news." We appreciated Mr. Willett's records and his observations and comments upon his own work and that of others, but his system on the best showing he made for it, could not recommend itself to anyone looking for a method that would show a profit.

* * * *

We give more space than we really ought to spare to matters growing out of the revision committee muddle in this issue, and with this matter close the case in our columns until there is really "something doing." Mr. Hewes, in the September issue of the *Inland Poultry Journal*, promises to devote some space to Mr. Curtis in the October issue—says: "We have enough up our sleeve to at least keep our friend on the anxious seat." etc.

* * * *

If Mr. Hewes and others interested in this matter are well advised they will let this sort of discussion of the question drop. There is nothing to be gained by it, and it will do harm not only to the parties concerned and to the American Poultry Association, but to the poultry fancy at large. If this muddle, for which as we have intimated elsewhere, A. P. A. methods are as much or more to blame than any of the individuals involved, shall help to convince some people of the folly of doing business through an utterly absurd plan of organization, the affairs of which are conducted by whoever chances to find it convenient to take an interest in them, it may be regarded as something like a blessing in disguise. But there is absolutely nothing to be gained for any interest by further airing of the personal failings of individuals concerned, or by random discussion of alleged evidence, whatever its bearing.

* * * *

The case has reached a stage now where whatever is done should be done regularly in a meeting of the American Poultry Association. If anything should or can be done at such meeting it is better to wait; if nothing is to or can be done it is better to let the matter drop now—at least the personal side of it. In such cases as this some injection of personalities into discussion, and even into plain statement, is unavoidable, but it is both unnecessary and unwise to unduly magnify such features. So far as the general poultry public is concerned it has little interest in the matter, except as the incident which has caused such a commotion in the A. P. A. may effect the fortunes of the "Standard" and of the association. The personal phases are of only passing interest, and to dwell too much on

them will only have the effect of making the public either impatient or indifferent. So we say: Let it drop, as some very much interested papers have already done, until there is something new to tell.

* * * *

Some of the members of the 200-egg cult are much perturbed—so our information goes—over our recent utterances on the subject. If they can prove us in the wrong, perturbation would seem to be uncalled for. They ought rather to hail the opportunity with joy.

* * * *

By the way, we notice in the poultry column of an agricultural paper whose poultry editor has been making something of a record for inaccuracy, the statement that last year at the Maine station one hen in every eight laid over 200 eggs. That was in one lot of 55. In another lot of 40 not a single hen laid 200 eggs. The statement and the facts illustrate the point we have so often made of the inaccuracy and incorrectness of methods used in making reports on egg production. The 200-egg people are not sinners above all others in this respect, but when they make themselves so conspicuous by the records given out they make their errors more conspicuous to those who examine such statements critically.

* * * *

The most interesting part of this last Maine experiment station report is the report of experiments in incubation in 1902, which we will reprint in the next issue of this paper. As might be expected, the report on breeding for egg production is given precedence. It doesn't add to our opinion of that work to find that it is still thought best to repeat quite verbatim the statement of the first report on the subject that "it is yet too early to report what the results are to be. Sufficient time has not elapsed since beginning the tests to increase egg production." A fancier breeding for any one quality, if he got it in marked excellence in a single individual would, barring accidents, have impressed much of that excellence on a large part of his stock in less time than has been given to the experiments in egg production at Orono. Some new breeds and varieties have been fairly well made in less time than that. We have seen stocks improved entirely out of the class of their progenitors in two or three seasons, in both color and form, and sometimes in egg production as well. It depends much on what room there was for improvement at the start, and in egg production depends of course on the practical limit of the hen's producing capacity.

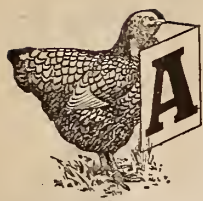
* * * *

We commend to the notice of members of the American Poultry Association, and especially to the notice of the secretary of that organization the contribution signed J. H. S., which appears elsewhere in this issue. If the fanciers of this country will not go to the American Poultry Association, the association must go to the fanciers, or go out of existence. This man asks questions which many hundreds of fanciers of varying degrees of interest, and varying length of experience, have asked again and again without getting an answer that would draw them toward the association. The replies vouchsafed them abound in generalities and in unproved assumptions, and when they question these, those who should answer the questions begin to scold and call names which, though harmless, are not persuasive.

**"Agin" Corn.**

AN anti-corn "writer" on poultry topics recently told an interviewer that the "better class of writers" condemned corn as a poultry food, but the ignorant "farmers" could not be persuaded to abandon its use. This is about the finest exhibition of cheerful egotism and blissful ignorance in combination that has been seen in many moons. The "writer" in question seems unaware or oblivious of the fact that the "south shore" poultry growers feed mostly corn, get the best prices paid in the Boston market, and make more money on capital and labor invested than any other class of poultry "farmers." We could enjoy seeing the "writer" referred to expounding his views "agin" corn to an audience of such "farmers."

Mr. Curtis' Defense.



CAREFUL reading of the editorial reply to the various charges which have recently been accumulating against Mr. Grant M. Curtis, as editor of that paper, as a

member of the A. P. A. and the revision committee, and as an individual man, adds to the impression which has been quite pronounced with us for some time, that from every point of view, and for the interest of all parties concerned, it was most unfortunate that the committee not only accepted without reserve the various favors and services proffered by Mr. Curtis personally, and by the firm of which he is a member, but took advantage of Mr. Curtis' willingness to oblige, and left entirely in his hands the matters of editing and giving publicity to the proceedings of the committee.

We say this is unfortunate, because in the course of events it has come about that Mr. Curtis, now called upon to defend himself against charges of a breach of trust, must rest his defense largely upon an official report not made by a stenographer regularly employed by the committee and revised by some other person or persons, but a report made by a stenographer in the employ of Mr. Curtis' firm, and presumably edited—if edited at all—by Mr. Curtis himself. Without in any way reflecting either upon the accuracy of the stenographer, or whatever editing of the minutes may have been necessary, and so have been done according to Mr. Curtis' recollection, interpretation or judgment, it may be said that as the case now stands reference to the official report cannot be as effective as it otherwise might. A more cautious man than Mr. Curtis would probably have hesitated to accept the responsibility imposed upon him in connection with the final disposition of the minutes, but the action of the other members of the committee in putting such responsibility on him merely because it was inconvenient for them to finish their work, has not put them in a position where, to the unprejudiced outsider, they appear as illustrious examples of faithfulness to the interests (as they see them) of the American Poultry Association; and from this point of view there is some justification for the pungency of some of the personalities introduced into Mr. Curtis' reply.

Yet it is to be regretted that so much of the reply is devoted to personalities of the "you're another" type, and also that throughout the article there is a mixture of flippancy not at all appropriate to a serious discussion of matters involving the writer's reputation and character. These features distinctly weaken what, but for them, would have been a very forcible defense, but with them is simply vigorous and interesting.

The defense begins with a profession of disinterested devotion to the cause of "better poultry and more of it," a general appeal to his record in support of that, and a few quotations from letters received from members of the revision committee after adjournment, bearing witness to the substantial value of the favors rendered and courtesies extended the committee. Immediately following these comes the sentence: "The foregoing comprise every member of the revision committee who is not the editor of a poultry paper except two," and in this we have first revealed an effort repeated at intervals throughout the article to make it appear that all condemnation of Mr. Curtis' course comes from rival editors.

Then going back to the meeting at Cleveland in Dec., 1902, to the beginning of his connection with the revision committee, Mr. Curtis, now by open statement, now by broad inference, shows how the work of that committee which, until that time had languished, began to make progress after he had outlined a plan of action and had reluctantly accepted a place on the committee. He does not overstate the case as to the effect of the attention he has given the matter of Standard revision which until then had been afflicted with a bad case of inertia. Mr. Curtis' personal interest in any matter is very likely to effectively over-

come its inertia even though (as in this case) it may not improve its final condition. The revision committee increased by the addition of Mr. Curtis and several others, moved, but not without friction or noise.

There is brief reference to a little of the written history of that time, and some to unwritten history of earlier times, all calculated to show that criticisms of his course in publishing the recommendations of the revision committee had their compelling motive in matters antedating that event. Mr. Purvis is described as afflicted with "a bad case of silly jealousy" which might have been cured by a place on the revision committee. A guest at the Buffalo Hotel where the committee met overheard Mr. Hewes say: "To h— with Curtis," and other complimentary things, and Mr. Pierce chimed affirmation. A member of the revision committee wrote Mr. Curtis apropos of Mr. Drevenstedt's characterization of his course as "unprincipled," etc., that he considered it prompted by ill feeling previously ungendered.

All this comes by way of introduction to an extended discussion of Mr. Hewes' charges of "graft," in which it is stated that Mr. Curtis favored making the price of the Standard \$1, while Mr. Hewes most strenuously insisted on a price of \$1.50, which would give the papers a more substantial profit on Standards sold, and that Mr. Hewes alone of the revision committee—it is said—demanded compensation for his services, fixing the value of his time at three dollars per diem. It appears that a per diem allowance was made to satisfy Mr. Hewes, but the amount was fixed at \$5 instead of the \$3 which would have suited him, because some people thought the larger figure more in keeping with the dignity and capacity of men presumed to be qualified for the work.

"Still," says Mr. Curtis, "Mr. Hewes has the effrontery to charge us with 'grafting.'" Says he, "The committee (revision) made and prepared this report, many of them traveling hundreds of miles at their own expense, paying car fare and losing time, time that many of them could ill afford to spare, well knowing that there was no money in the treasury to pay their expenses, depending solely upon the sale of the Standard that they were making to bring this about."

"We are supposed to have injured greatly the chance of those committeemen getting their pay by publishing in these columns the proposed changes in the Standard of Perfection, thus jeopardizing the copyright on the Standard and greatly decreasing the demand for the book. As a matter of fact, when the A. P. A. holds its annual meeting next winter the writer of these lines will be the association's largest creditor—the one man of all others who will have the greatest pecuniary interest in the sale of the new Standard. An R. P. J. artist is making more illustrations (special designs included) than all other artists taken together; meantime we are paying his salary and confidently depending on a large sale of the new Standards for a settlement of the account. We are not worrying a little bit on that score. * * *

"Perhaps we ought not to say it, but the fact is our work on the revision committee, and the special assistance we were able to render the committee as a result of its meeting in Buffalo, cost us upwards of \$250, which amount we were glad to contribute to 'the good of the cause.' Mr. Orr has not received from us any charge for our services, nor will he. Some slight difference between this and Mr. Hewes' declaration that he would not serve on the committee unless paid \$3 per day."

Replying to the charge that letters received by him were not turned over to the committee, Mr. Curtis says, "As we remember it, two letters only were addressed to us by anyone prior to the meeting of the committee. One of these was from Mr. F. J. Marshall, Atlanta, Ga., asking that standard weights be provided for Leghorns; the other was from Mr. Philander Williams, Taunton, Mass., president of the New England Light Brahma Club, notifying us as an individual member of the committee, that his club, at a recent meeting, had adopted a resolution ask-

PRAIRIE STATE INCUBATORS AND BROODERS



Isn't the most

Have never been in such demand as at the present time. The sales for export would keep the factory busy to its limit, if we would let them take precedence of home orders. The factory has been run at full capacity all summer to anticipate the fall trade, and we are in position to make immediate shipment of orders.

We suggest that those who think of buying a PRAIRIE STATE incubator or brooder during the coming season, place their orders at once and avoid the delay which is liable to occur later in the season.

PRairie STATE INCUBATOR CO., Homer City, Pa.

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WRITE TO

JOS. BRECK & SONS, 47 to 54 N. Market St., Boston, Mass.

They are New England selling agents, show a full line of the Prairie State INCUBATORS and BROODERS, and will mail catalogue FREE and quote factory prices.

ing the revision committee to recommend the ideals of this club for incorporation in the Standard as illustrations. We called the attention of the chairmen of the proper subcommittees, also the attention of the general committee to these two letters, and their contents were discussed and disposed of.

"The 'one instance' referred to above was this: Mr. McClave made a motion that poultry associations be requested through the pages of the Standard to employ the comparison system in judging turkeys, geese, and ducks. We felt that this was a radical measure and took the liberty of writing letters to between sixty and seventy of the foremost breeders of turkeys, geese, and ducks, quoting to them the proposed resolution, and asking their opinion. * * * About fifty replied, a majority opposing the plan, though a large minority, nearly forty per cent, favored it. Mr. McClave's motion was not again brought before the general committee, otherwise we would have presented these letters and made an effort to defeat said motion. * * *

"We challenge Mr. Hewes to present the slightest evidence in proof of his charge that we were 'plugged'—whatever that may mean—or to name a fancier who made the slightest effort in any way, shape or form, to use us as a cat's paw. That statement is utterly false as applied to us, and is a libel on absent fanciers whom Mr. Hewes dare not name. One of three courses is open to him: Sustain that charge with facts, or retract it, or merit the contempt of fair minded persons."

Taking up again, in connection with Mr. Hewes' statement, the matter of the publication of proposed changes in the Standard, Mr. Curtis says: "Yet, naturally enough, we wondered if we had made a mistake, one that would injure the national association. It was possible that our publishing the proposed changes in the form we did was a mistake; we lay no claim to infallibility, but if it was (understand that in our opinion it was not) let it be borne in mind by the patient reader that not a solitary soul, so far as we know, has said so, except these competitors of ours."

"Neither the outgoing president, Dr. Kendall, nor T. E. Orr, secretary of the association, nor any member of the American Poultry Association, (Mr. Hewes excepted), nor any other person whatsoever, has written us protesting against the publication of the proposed changes in the Standard as they appeared in the July and August numbers of the *Reliable*, and are completed in this issue."

"If we were doing something unwarranted that would injure the sale of the Standard, and thereby impoverish the national association, it was to be expected that the officers of

(Continued on page 392).

Lambert's Death to Lice

REMEDIES.

POWDER.

OINTMENT.

SPECIAL.

LIQUID.



Effective.
Easily applied.
Always Death to Lice.
Harmless to animals and human life.
The most successful poultry keepers our best patrons.

With every package of Death to Lice you get the benefit of the manufacturer's life long experience in lice killing.

These remedies will kill all kinds of lice, on all kinds of animals, and in all kinds of places. If you do not know which one you need, write and we will tell you.

Death to Lice Powder is the universal remedy for lice on sitting hens, laying or exhibition stock. Also invaluable for lice on horses, hogs, cattle or plants. Packages 10, 15, and 40c. by mail postpaid. Larger sizes 50c. and \$1 by express.

Death to Lice Ointment will destroy head lice on small chickens, and will also cure scaly shanks. 10 and 25c. postpaid.

Death to Lice Special is a very strong light colored powder used for mixing with the original powder for fleas on dogs and cats. Also for moths under carpets and in furs. Added to whitewash or kerosene, it makes them better for mite or lice killing and disinfecting purposes. Packages 10, 15, and 40c. postpaid.

Death to Lice Liquid is already prepared for use in hen houses, for mites and spider lice. It can be used either by spraying, sprinkling or painting. 1 qt. 35c.; 2 qts., 60c.; 4 qts., \$1 by express.

Agents and dealers sell these goods in most of the large towns and cities. To these we transfer orders when we can save our customers either time or money by so doing. No matter where you are located, they will sell you any regular size at catalogue price.

Pocket Book Pointers is an annual publication, full of interest to poultry fanciers. We mail these free for the asking. 1903 issue tells "How Best to Do Things."

D. J. LAMBERT,

Box 800,

Apponaug, R. I.

200-Egg Incubator For \$12.80 Fully Guaranteed

The wonderful simplicity of the **Wooden Hen** and the greatly increased production forced by its immense sales, makes it possible to offer this perfect hatcher for \$12.80. Self regulating and guaranteed to hatch as large a percentage of eggs as any other hatcher at any price. Send for the free illustrated catalogue with 14 colored views. **CEO. H. STAHL, Quincy, Ill.**



MARRY THE FARMER YOU LOVE

if he is of good character and subscribes for the **FARMER'S CALL**. Established in 1880; weekly: more than 1,000 pages a year; edited by successful farmers. Special price to new subscribers good for thirty days from this date—one year, 22 cents; five years, 50 cents; if you send also the names and addresses of ten good farmers. Two cent stamps taken.

Women's and Children's Departments
Good Fiction—Lazarre now Running.

FARMER'S CALL, QUINCY, ILLINOIS.

Another Southern View of the Color Line.

We reprint this month an article on the color line from FARM-POULTRY, the leading eastern journal. This question, involving the rights and privileges of the negro is always a troublesome one to handle, and one that few eastern writers are in a position to discuss knowingly and intelligently. As a southern journal *Fancy Fowls* endorses in the main the position taken by FARM-POULTRY, though the editor falls into the usual error of objecting socially to one class of negroes only just as he would object to one class of whites. This position presupposes a personal equality, other things being equal, that white people in the south will never admit. The rights of the negro, as a member of poultry associations, must be discussed from an entirely different standpoint, and the question of social equality is not to be considered at all. There is no reason why a colored man of good character should be denied the right to engage in poultry breeding, or deprived of the privilege of exhibiting his fowls. The poultry industry is a business, and negroes should be encouraged to engage in all lines of business suited to them, and discouraged in no way. Negroes are usually in charge of the fowls in all southern shows, as assistants to the superintendents, and if they wish to exhibit their fowls with those of white people they ought to be encouraged rather than discriminated against. We say this as a southerner who stands with the south on all its recognized attitudes towards the negro, including the summary application of lynch law to rape fiends whose guilt is clearly established.—*Fancy Fowls*.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

THE OBJECT OF THIS DEPARTMENT IS TO HELP READERS OF THE PAPER IN EMERGENCIES. It is a short order bureau of information.

Correspondents who ask for information or advice in matters requiring prompt attention, will be answered in the earliest possible issue of the paper made up after their inquiries are received. If inquirers will keep in mind that THE FORMS FOR AN ISSUE BEARING DATE OF THE 1ST DAY OF A MONTH CLOSE ON THE 20TH OF THE PRECEDING MONTH, and THE FORMS FOR AN ISSUE BEARING DATE OF THE 15TH DAY OF A MONTH CLOSE ON THE 5TH DAY OF THAT MONTH, they may know just how soon replies to questions can reach them through the paper. Inquirers are requested also to keep in mind that while an important feature of the paper, this department can only be given its due proportion of attention, and when inquiries requiring special investigation before a reply can be made are received, some time may elapse before the matter can be given attention.

IN CASES OF SPECIAL URGENCY THOSE WHO ENCLOSE STAMP FOR REPLY WILL BE ANSWERED AS PROMPTLY AS POSSIBLE BY MAIL.

Correspondents whose questions do not come within the scope of this department as outlined above will be referred to the most recent available information in line with their inquiries.

BE SURE TO SIGN YOUR LETTER. WRITE YOUR NAME AND FULL ADDRESS VERY PLAINLY.

Where to Put Grit, Shell, and Charcoal. (C. H. K.)—"Can grit, shell, and charcoal be kept in the hen house, or is it preferable to place them in the runs?"—"Put them in the house; then they will always be accessible to the fowls. Use self-feeding boxes, which you can buy or make, and attach to the wall. If you put the boxes out doors the hens may not be able to get to them in snowy weather.

Colors of Eggs. (W. H.)—"What are the colors of the eggs produced by the different breeds of fowls?"—"Hens' eggs range in color from a chalk white to a reddish brown. Marketmen class them as white, gray, and brown. The brown egg of commerce is not as a rule very strong in color—is very light colored as compared with the "fancy brown" eggs sold in comparatively small quantities in some markets, or the dark brown eggs sometimes shown. Nearly all the hens of non-sitting breeds lay white eggs. Asiatics generally lay dark (brown) eggs. The American breeds give greater variety in color of eggs. Some hens and some stocks of Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, and R. I. Reds, lay darker eggs than the average flock of Asiatics, but oftener the eggs of these breeds are light brown or gray—very rarely white.

Sour Milk in Mash. (C. H. K.)—"If you mix only what mash you feed at once with sour milk it will be all right in the mash. If you let part of the mash stand it may ferment it more than is best and safe for young chicks, or for fowls that are easily 'upset' by food that is not clean and sweet. Mr. K. further asks, 'If I get about five gallons of sour milk at a time, and it takes about three or four weeks to use it up, is that too long to keep it? Do you think it is injurious when that old?'—Never used anything like as old as that, so cannot say at what stage it would become unfit for food, but think it would be too rank and stale long before the three or four weeks were up. Would not think it advisable to get more sour milk at a time than could be used in a few days. With as few chickens as Mr. K. has I would not think it worth while to go to either expense or trouble to get sour milk for them.



AT ATLANTIC CITY SHOW,
AUGUST 27-31, 1903,
IN HOT COMPETITION,
WE WON

BARRED PLY. ROCKS.

Cocks 1st and 3d; Hens 2d and 4th; Chks., 1st and 3d; Pullets 1st and 2d, and Championship.

WHITE PLY. ROCKS.

Cocks 3d; Hens 1st and 3d; Pullets 1st and 3d, and Championship.

WHITE LEGHORNS.

Chks. 2d and 4th; Pullets 1st and 4th.

**WE NEVER COMPETE AGAINST
OUR PATRONS IN CLASSES FOR
WHICH WE SELL BIRDS.**

aged rather than discriminated against. We say this as a southerner who stands with the south on all its recognized attitudes towards the negro, including the summary application of lynch law to rape fiends whose guilt is clearly established.—*Fancy Fowls*.

Clover or Vegetables. (F. A.)—"Does clover take the place of chopped vegetables, or should it be fed in connection with them or alternately, or is it better at all times?"—"Also does it take the place of green food, raw beets, etc., or should they be fed just the same? Which is preferable, chopped or cut clover, or clover meal, or sifted clover?"—"With a nice article of green clover it is possible to get along without other green or vegetable food, and keep the hens laying well and in good condition, but I wouldn't take advantage of that fact to cut all the other things out of the ration. I would simply use it to keep down the cost of those accessories, or to help out on labor when there was not time to prepare and feed vegetables. I think that the better variety and supply of vegetable foods, (up to what they will eat freely when well fed with grain), that you can give fowls, the easier it is to keep them thrifty and producing well. Generally, I would prefer clover cut not too fine, but the form is a matter of little importance as compared with the quality.

Was It Heart Trouble? (S.)—"I had a fine male bird which I had used as a breeder two years, and was intending to mate him to some special hens this year. One morning when I went out to the coop he was unable to raise his head, otherwise he looked and seemed perfectly healthy. I raised his head up and he was all right, but as soon as I stopped holding it up it fell right down again. At first I thought he had broken his neck, as the roost was high, and he was a heavy bird. Cut off his head; blood did not flow naturally; seemed thick. Upon examination of the bones of the neck, could find no dislocation. Was I right in concluding it was some form of heart trouble?"—"Had S. examined the heart he could easily have determined whether there was anything seriously wrong with it, though the exact nature of the trouble might not be clear to him. Similar symptoms might occur if the bird had ruptured a blood vessel, and was bleeding to death internally.

Effect of Male on Laying. (C. H. K.)—"Will hens lay more frequently now if the rooster is taken away from them? If so,

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Of Hartford, Conn., Established 1888.

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600 JAN., FEB. and MARCH BIRDS.

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S. C. White Leghorns

Black Minorcas

Special prices for Pairs, Trios, Pens and Flocks for prompt delivery. A few cockerels and pullets from our imported Leghorns and Minorcas; also about 1200 pullets from laying matings line bred since 1888.

Also Angora Goats and Rat Dogs.

On specials they won total of 34 points on any one variety in American class (next highest being 31 points), thus winning \$25 in gold for best display, also the Association Special of \$10 for best exhibit of Plymouth Rocks, 89 birds competing. Our 1st Barred Rock Cockerel was pronounced by the Judge to be of the new ideal color, and very near perfection as to shape and hatching, winning also the Winner's Badge for Champion Barred Rock in the show, as well as Spratt's \$5 gold special for best 1903 hatched cockerel in the show, any variety. Our White Rock Pullet, besides winning 1st, won Spratt's \$5 gold for best 1903 hatched pullet in show, also Ivory Soap \$10 special for whitest female in show. Our 1st White Rock Hen won the White Rock Championship for best White Rock bird in entire class, 45 birds competing.

36 page descriptive catalogue free to F-P. readers.
ELM POULTRY YARDS, Box R. Hartford, Ct.

about when should the rooster be put back with them if I intend putting eggs in the incubators, say, Jan. 1st?"—"I don't think it has ever been shown that the presence of a male has any marked effect on egg production. There is some reason to suppose that the presence and offered attentions of the male

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SINGLE Comb White Leghorns. Yearling hens 60c.; cockerels 75c.; pullets 50c. each. Arthur G. Symonds, Hopkinton, N. H.

WHITE Leghorn pullets; ready to lay. Wyckoff-Blanchard str. \$1 ea. C. A. Smith, Alden, N. Y.

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CHOICE S. C. White Leghorn cock's, guaranteed absolutely free from brassiness, with rich yellow beak and legs, and fine bay eyes. \$2 each, worth double. H. K. Chadwick, Cottage City, Mass.

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PRESTO,—a liquid,—kills chicken lice and keeps them away. Death to all insects. Sample can by mail postpaid, 20 cts. Presto Mfg. Co., Ossining, N. Y.

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HIGH class S. C. B. Minorcas, bred 14 years for utility and exhibition; stamp for catalogue. Mrs. Geo. E. Mourou, Box A, Dryden, N. Y.

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BARRED Rock Ringlets, all my last spring breeders at bargain prices. A choice lot of young stock for exhibition and breeding for Oct. 1st. Edgewood Poul. Yards, H. E. Kipp, Red Bank, N. Y.

200 W. P. ROCK yearling hens for sale, \$1 each. Choice stock, discount on large orders: cocks and cockerels \$2. W. M. Davis, Meadow View Farm, Hancock, N. H.

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WANTED, partner with small capital on a poultry, fruit, and vegetable farm; one competent to take charge; one with family old enough to assist with work. P. D. Ramsey, Box 258, Ramsey, N. J.

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PURE PISER Buff Wyandotte cockerels, that will add the rich golden buff to your flock, for \$8, \$7, \$7. Dr. N. W. Sanborn, Box 366, Bellingham, Mass.

bird sometimes have a tendency to incite to activity the reproductive organs of the hen, and thus act as a stimulant in setting them to work, but evidence of this is not pronounced enough to make one at all sure, and in general it may be said that the male has nothing at all to do with the volume of egg production. On his own account he should be either kept away from the hens, or kept with a very few hens while molting, and not used for a full yard of hens until fully molted and in good condition. An old male that has been bred to a good sized pen of hens this season will probably not be in good breeding condition by Jan. 1st, and if Mr. K. wants to be sure of fertile eggs at that time he had better use a well developed cockerel. Some fertile eggs may be obtained within two or three days after a pen is mated, and in the spring probably nearly all eggs would be fertile a week after the mating of a small pen, but for winter eggs I would mate the pens by Nov. 1st.

From Black Mongrels to White Rocks. (C. H. L.)—"I have a flock of mongrel hens, mostly black. As White Plymouth Rocks are my fancy, I am desirous of converting my flock into White Rocks. Would you advise me to purchase some W. P. Rock cocks and breed them with my hens, or would it be best and cheapest in the end to buy some White Rock eggs and hatch them? How long would it take to breed out this mongrel strain and replace it with the pure White Rocks?"—I certainly would not advise Mr. L. to breed up from his mongrels. If he has a large stock of fowls and hatches many chickens each season, it would be better for him, while getting established in White Rocks, to use White Rock males on these mongrels and grades from them; but for his White Rock stock he should begin with good White Rock stock or eggs, whichever he prefers to try. I don't know how long it would take him to breed the colors out of his flock by using White Rock males. If he happened to get at the first one or more white males that were very prepotent in transmitting their color, and then selected the birds to be used in future matings very carefully and bred closely, I can imagine that he might be getting nearly all white chicks in a few years, but I think it altogether more probable that results of the first few years effort to grade the stock up would be so unsatisfactory that he would abandon the effort. In breeding any variety of fowls it is best always to start with pure stock. Stock of fair breeding quality is within the means of anyone who can keep poultry, and to do it as Mr. L. suggests is to deliberately place oneself several years in the rear of the procession.

MARKET REVIEW.

BOSTON.

[From Boston Produce Market Report, Sept. 21, 1903.]

Eggs.

Fresh gathered stock continues in moderate supply and has a steady sale. The small lots of Michigan and northern Ohio extras hold firm at 24c. Best marks of other western are firm at 22c. for candled, and 20@21c. for uncandled. April refrigerators are in steady demand at 20½c., and have some sales at 21c. Boston Fruit and Produce Exchange Official Quotations.

Quotations at Mark.

Nearby fancy henery.....@31
Me., Vt. and N. H. extras.....27. @
Me., Vt. and N. H., firsts.....22. @23
Me., Vt. and N. H., fair to good .18. @20
York state firsts 22. @23
Mich. and northern Ohio, extra.....@24
Mich., north. O., and northwestern,
candled.....@22
Ind., Ill., and other western un-
candled 20. @21
Western, poor to fair 17. @18
Western dirties, candled.....16. @17
Western dirties, uncandled.....13. @15
Western checks ½ doz.....12. @14
Refrigerator, April firsts.....20½. @21
Refrigerator, May and June firsts .19. @20

Dressed Poultry.

Receipts today.....457 packages.
Same time last year 222 "
Receipts 6 days.....1,899 "
Same time last year.....1,991 "

Black Minorcas—cockerels and pullets from finest imported pen this year. Elm Poultry Yards, Ad. p. 390.

There was a fair quantity of stock billed in today, but very little had been received at noon. The market was well cleaned up Saturday, and the small sales of choice western fowls today have been at 14@14½c. Choice large chickens and selected broilers are also in steady demand at full former prices.

Eastern stock steady at quotations, but not much offering.

Fresh Killed Northern and Eastern.

Fowls, choice 15. @
Chickens, choice roasting 8 to 10
lbs. to pair, ½ lb.....20. @
6 to 7 lbs. to pair ½ lb.....16. @18
Broilers, nearby, 3½ to 4 lbs. to
pair, ½ lb.....15. @17
Green ducks, ½ lb.....15. @16
Pigeons, choice ½ doz.....\$1.50 @
Pigeons, common to good......75 @ \$1.25
Squabs, choice large, ½ doz.....\$2.00 @ 2.50

Western Iced:—
Turkeys, ½ lb.....15. @
Fowls, choice.....14. @14½
Fowls, common.....13. @13½
Chickens, ch. 4 lbs. and up, ½ lb.....15. @16
Chickens, mixed sizes, ½ lb.....13. @13½
Broilers, 1½ to 2 lbs.....14. @14½
Old cocks 9½. @10

Live Poultry.

The market is well supplied, and choice fowls and chickens are having a steady sale at 13c.

Fowls ½ lb.....13. @
Roosters ½ lb.....8. @
Chickens.....13. @
Spring ducks ½ lb.....11. @12

PHILADELPHIA.

[From official market report of the Philadelphia Produce Exchange, September 22, 1903.]

Eggs.—Receipts of five new laid eggs have continued light, and demand has promptly cleaned up all offerings of this description at full prices. Invoices showing defective quality are hard to move, and have to be sold on buyers' terms.

Penna. and nearby, returnable cases, loss off@24
Western, free cases, loss off.....@23
Southwestern, free cases, loss off .21. @22
Southern, free cases, loss off 20. @21

Dressed Poultry.—Receipts of both fowls and chickens are light, and the market is firm, with a good demand that promptly cleans up all offerings of desirable stock on a basis of quotations.

Fresh Killed:—

Fowls, choice.....@14½
Fowls, fair to good 13. @13½
Old roosters@ 9
Chickens, nearby.....14. @16
Chickens, Illinois, selected fancy
large yellow.....@15
Chickens, other western, selected
large yellow.....@14
Chickens, western, good to choice .12. @13
Chickens, western, scalded.....11. @12
Squabs, white, ½ dozen.....\$2 20 @ \$2 50
Squabs, dark, ½ dozen 1 50 @ 1 60

Live Poultry.—The market for fowls is quiet, owing to the Jewish holidays, and supplies, though moderate, are fully equal to requirements. Spring chickens and ducks are in amply supply and quiet at former rates.

Fowls, hens@14
Old roosters 9½. @10
Spring chickens 13. @14
Ducks, old.....11. @12
Ducks, spring.....12. @

NEW YORK.

[From N. Y. Produce Review, September 23, 1903.]

Eggs.

Fancy fresh gathered, showing a large proportion of full strong bodied eggs have been in comparatively light supply, and the demand for such seems to be ample to absorb the offering at very firm prices. It would be possible to realize quite extreme figures for uniformly full strong bodied eggs, free from defective goods, but we see none such among the western receipts. The marks of northern-candled and graded stock that are usually depended upon for finest quality have all more or less shrunk, and weak eggs mixed in; a few of them have been good enough to command 23c. — possibly a shade more in exceptional instances — but sales above 22c. are not often reported. We find many marks that formerly sold up to 22c., which have lately had to be

shaded to 20@21c., and some dealers report that they have obtained plenty of fairly satisfactory goods in latter range. Many brands that were selling a short time since at about 20@21c. have lately been unsalable except at lower figures — say 18@19c. — and we notice some lots that run so poor as to have no attention above 16@17c. All these grades nominally valued at a range of 17@20c. have no adequate outlet.

Fresh dirties of choice quality, closely graded, have been sustained at 17@17½c., with moderate but rather quiet demand; lower grades of dirties have ruled dull and of irregular value, ranging from 16c. downward. Checks about steady at 13@15c.

Dressed Poultry.

Spring turkeys have continued in light supply, but quality irregular and rarely desirable. Really fancy small plump breasted broiling turkeys, when selected out, have brought extreme prices, but for average lots it has been difficult to exceed 15@20c. for dry picked, or 12@15c. for scalded. Old turkeys scarce and firm at 15@16c.

Nearby spring chickens have been in comparatively moderate supply, and fancy grades have sold promptly at firm prices, say 20@22c. for small Philadelphia broilers and also large roasting chickens, but mixed sizes have rarely exceeded 17@18c. Fancy Pennsylvania broilers, averaging 4 lbs. and under to the pair, have sold readily at 17@18c., and large roasting state and Pennsylvania chickens at 16@17c., but medium sizes rarely salable above 14@15c., and some poor lots have sold even cheaper. Western chickens have been in fair supply but largely of undesirable size. Many of the larger packers in the west are freezing their fancy roasted and fancy broiling chickens, and bulk of the receipts have consisted of medium sizes, too small for roasting or too large for broiling, and for average best lots here it has been difficult to exceed 14c. for either scalded or dry picked, though fancy very large or small broilers have been salable up to 15c.; in fact, some exceptionally fancy lots have brought even more.

Fowls have been in small proportion in the receipts all the week, and prices firmly held at 14c. for average lots, with fancy fowls a shade higher. Old roosters have ruled a shade higher in sympathy with fowls at 9@9½c.

Eastern and Long Island spring ducks have continued in fairly liberal supply and selling slowly, but prime lots held about steady at 17c.

Western spring ducks generally poor, and bulk have to sell at 7@9c., though fancy large and plump young ducks bring 12@13c. Eastern spring geese very slow sale at 17c. Tame squabs have been in lighter supply, and with a fair demand prices have ruled a shade firmer at \$2.75 per dozen for large white, \$2.25 for mixed, and \$1.50@1.75 for dark.

Live Poultry.

Advices on Monday of this week indicated comparatively moderate supplies in view of two more Hebrew holidays next week, and prices were advanced to 14½c. for both fowls and chickens, and 9½c. for roosters, and the feeling firm at the close on that basis. Turkeys have continued in light supply, and promptly salable at 13c.; in fact occasional lots have worked out a shade higher. Prime ducks and geese have been wanted and cleaned up promptly, though quality has continued irregular and prices have shown wide range. We quote: Ducks, western average per pair, 60@75c.; do., southern and southwestern, 40@60c.; geese, western, average, per pair, \$1.12@1.25; do., southern and southwestern, 90c.@\$1. Live pigeons have ruled very slow, and prices lower at 18@20c. per pair at the close for average western birds, though some selected nearby strong flyers have brought a trifle more.

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Mr. Curtis' Defense.

[Continued from page 389].

the association, including the chairman of the revision committee, Mr. Kimmey, would have advised us of the fact at the earliest possible date. It was what we published in the July number that set Mr. Hewes on fire. Well and good; that was sixty days ago, and up to this minute we have not received by letter, telegram, or verbally, a protest, request, or suggestion in any shape or form from Messrs. Kendall, McClave, Orr, or Kimmey, or from any other member of the American Poultry Association, or from any friend of the association, relating to the publication of said changes, excepting Mr. Hewes' bombastic letter of July 14th. * * *

"We state without fear of successful contradiction that it was the declared wish of every member of the Standard revision committee, (expressed as a committeeman, and before leaving Buffalo), with the exception of Mr. Orr, that the proposed changes in the Standard should be given to the interested public in plenty of time to enable absent members of the A. P. A., and fanciers generally, to consider them before the next annual meeting of the American Poultry Association. Proof follows."

The proof adduced consists of quotations from the minutes or official report from which it appears that Mr. Orr was opposed to giving the proceedings in detail to the public. That Mr. McGrew favored giving them the substance of what was done "in such a way that it will not injure our copyright." That Mr. Hewes' position, while not so clearly stated, was quite the same as that of Mr. McGrew. That Messrs. Kimmey, Heck, and Curtis were unequivocally in favor of giving the public full information, and that "the proposition to publish the proceedings in pamphlet form was voted down with evident reluctance."

"At this same session," the defense continues, "the question of editing the stenographic report of the proceedings (that is, preparing it for publication or for the press) came up again and was disposed of as follows:

"Mr. Curtis—Mr. Chairman: I move you that it is the sense of this committee that a quorum or majority remain here until these minutes are edited, submitted, read, and approved, and that after this is done, copies be furnished to the poultry press.—From Official Report.

"Mr. Chairman: 'All in favor of the motion please rise.'

"Those who voted in the affirmative were Messrs. Kimmey, Orr, Hewes, McClave, Heck, Sewell, Pierce, and Curtis. Messrs. Drevenstedt and Burgott had announced that they could not remain, hence did not vote on the motion.

"The foregoing ended all discussion of the proposed pamphlet, the editing of the proceedings, furnishing reports, etc., until the last session of the meeting held Saturday afternoon, May 23d. By this time the committeemen were anxious to leave that evening for home, and without going into a further discussion of the matter the following motion was made and unanimously adopted:

"Mr. Hewes: 'I move you that the proceedings as now edited (they had not been edited at all.—Ed. R. P. J.) be the official record of the labors of this committee, and that they be delivered to Mr. Curtis for the purpose of having duplicates made for all poultry journals who desire to purchase them.'—From Official Report.

"Before we decided to give to the readers of this journal the proposed changes in the Standard, we went carefully through the stenographic minutes of the meeting, first to last, seeking to discover therein the sense of the committee on this question. We concluded that it was the wish of practically every member of the committee that said changes—at least the important ones—be given to the interested public in some form. During the sessions of the committee, as changes were reported by the chairman of the sub-committees, we made careful notations of same in a copy of the present Standard furnished us by Mr. Orr, and several other members of the committee did likewise. This Standard containing the proposed changes was and is our

property. It furnished us all changes that we have published in these columns, with a few minor exceptions, and excepting 'general remarks.' * * *

"We have stated that the only member of the revision committee who did not declare, by voice or vote, during the sessions of the committee his belief that the proposed changes in the Standard should be given to the interested public in some intelligent and adequate form, was the secretary of the A. P. A. and of the revision committee, Mr. T. E. Orr. Mr. Orr was specially concerned about protecting the copyright of the new book, and in so improving the Standard by careful revision and proper illustration, as to insure the best possible book and the largest possible sale. Evidence of his view of the matter of publishing the proposed changes, and of the benefit to be derived therefrom, is at hand. In August number of R. P. J., published thirty days after Mr. Hewes contracted hydrophobia, an article by Mr. Orr, entitled 'Criticism on the Revision Committee,' began as follows:

"Now that the changes in the Standard, suggested by the revision committee, are being published, it is not strange that many criticisms are finding their way into the columns of the poultry journals. All this is desirable, etc. * * *

"If Mr. Orr, a newspaper man and publisher of many years experience, had believed that our way of publishing the proposed changes was going to invalidate the copyright of the new Standard, or enable forty thousand people to obtain a new Standard free of charge, thus seriously curtailing the sale of the new book, we are sure he would have written us at once, stating his opinion, and asking us to discontinue. * * *

"It does not seem to have occurred to these pell mell critics of ours that there is in all this mixup a chance for an honest difference of opinion as to what should have been done in the way of telling absent fanciers what took place at Buffalo, and of what changes will be recommended in their guide to breeding and judging standard bred fowls. It does not seem to have occurred to these worthy gentlemen that even if we were entirely wrong in the way we imparted this information to the public, that our motives may have been of the best."

There are several pages more devoted mostly to Mr. Hewes, which need not be considered here. Yet we may say in passing that it is very singular that such a man as Mr. Hewes is here represented to be should so long have been specially favored and honored by the writer.

To readers who have not been in position to learn the current, but not published comment on the organization of the revision committee and the matter of revision, we may say that rightly or wrongly Mr. Curtis has been generally credited with having done some very clever "political" maneuvering in this connection, while some others are supposed to have concluded to work in harmony with him rather than be left out of whatever credit, glory, or profit may result from this effort at revision. If the work of revision goes on, it is in Mr. Curtis' power to make good to the confounding of all his critics the claim that all he has done has been done for the "good of the cause." If this revision effort is abandoned, Mr. Curtis personally will lose financially by it, while the question of his motives will remain in many minds unsettled. Either way that question must be left to time and developments.

This defense from which we have quoted does not, so far as we can see, change in the least the status of the question of the conduct of Mr. Curtis as a member of the revision committee and publisher of a poultry journal in connection with the publication of the proposed changes in the Standard. All that is said to show that it was manifestly the wish of the committee members individually that these things should be published has little weight against the admission made in the August issue of the *Reliable Poultry Journal* that it had occurred to him that someone might raise the point which Mr. Drevenstedt raised, but he decided to take the responsibility, and the fact that the "semi-official" report prepared by Mr. Curtis, his contradictory in its statements on the point in question, and therefore ambiguous, contained the



Makes Moulting Hens Lay Eggs

Moulting limits egg production. Don't expect your hens to grow new feathers, revive their constitution after moulting and be ready for winter laying, unaided. They need a tonic and reconstructive such as Dr.

Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a a physician's prescription for this very condition. Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a is not a stimulant but a tonic that calls into healthy action every organ of the animal body. It enables the system to extract the nitrogenous material, the feathers, the bone, the muscle, from the food eaten. It tones up the egg organs, forces egg production and makes hens profitable layers throughout the winter. Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a cures cholera, roup, indigestion and the like. It has tonic and curative properties peculiar to itself. It is sold under a written guarantee to do all we claim. Take no "Poultry Food" as a substitute.

DR. HESS Poultry Pan-a-ce-a

In every package is a little yellow card which entitles you to a letter of advice or prescription for your poultry from Dr. Hess (M. D., D. V. S.). Almost everyone has some question to put to the man who has made poultry culture a study from a scientific standpoint. Pan-a-ce-a costs about a penny a day for 30 fowls. 1½ lbs. 25 cents; 5 lbs. 60 cents; 12 lbs. \$1.25; 25 lb. pail, \$2.50 (except in Canada and the Pacific Slope). Keep your poultry free from lice with **Instant Louse Killer**. 1 lb. 25 cents; 3 lbs. 60 cents. If your dealer can't supply you write us.

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We also make Dr. Hess Stock Food.

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Mass.



-- SPECIAL SALE --
OUR 11TH ANNUAL SALE OF
The Greatest Egg Producer and Health Preserver

Banner Egg Food and Tonic

We again offer all our old customers and also those who have never tried it an opportunity to lay in a supply of this famous egg producer, as eggs will be scarcer than ever, there being fewer fowls raised this year on account of the high price of grain.

FRESH LAID EGGS will sell for **50 CENTS PER DOZEN BEFORE CHRISTMAS**, so you want to be ready to lay in to supply the demand.

For the month of November only, we will again sell **BANNER EGG FOOD AND TONIC** at the following reduced prices:

1 POUND BOX \$.15 7 BOXES \$1.00

These prices do not include postage nor express charges. If sent by mail send 16 cents for each box for postage; but it is cheaper for the 7 boxes to go by express, the buyer paying all charges.

In November, 1902, we sold over 2 TONS OF OUR BANNER FOOD AND TONIC, and everybody who used it spoke very highly IN ITS FAVOR.

Orders booked in advance, but positively no orders filled before Nov. 2d nor after Nov. 30th.

OUR LARGE NEW POULTRY SUPPLY CATALOGUE FREE.

EXCELSIOR WIRE & POULTRY SUPPLY CO., Dept. I.
W. V. RUSS, Prop.,
26 & 28 Vesey St., New York City.

The winnings of Elm Poultry Yards, as advertised on page 390, are worthy the careful consideration of prospective buyers.

statement: "The committee's actual report will not be given to the public, nor will the poultry papers be furnished the permanent parts of the proposed new Standard," which the other poultry papers, without a single exception, we believe, took to mean that the precedent of the last revision committee would be followed, and the changes to be recommended kept secret, and the later admission quoted above, that the decision to publish the changes in the *Reliable Poultry Journal*, was made not upon unquestioned plain action of the committee, but upon his own judgment as to the sense of the committee. The ambiguous statement contained in the "semi-official" report as to giving fuller publicity to the proceedings of the committee, appears to have been unintentionally contradictory. From what we have seen of A. P. A. ways of doing business, as well as from Mr. Curtis' report of the committee's action in regard to editing the proceedings, we judge that a verbatim report of the proceedings would be such a jumble that no one could make out of it a consistent report which the minutes would fully establish at every point.

But it is hard to suppose that Mr. Curtis, a trained newspaper man and editor, did not know that what he representing the committee, gave out on this point was vague and contradictory, and in view of precedents, likely to be construed as it seems to have been construed by all to whom it was sent.

We have no disposition to discuss the many points which suggest themselves in various phases of this matter. We admit some curiosity as to how and why secretary Orr, the one member of the committee who did not favor giving the recommendations of the committee publicity, experienced so pronounced a change of heart, and we are free to say that if we had thought there was any reason to suppose that the committee wanted and permitted the proposed changes published we would have had them before the public complete in very short order, but what is done is done, and appears to have undone (by the way of its doing) the work of this committee, so beyond making it clear to our readers why we are not giving them what, if authoritatively permitted, would have been the most interesting news of the season, we have no more interest in the matter except as indirectly it has a bearing on other things.

From our point of view as competing publishers the mistake which most interests us was the making of an ambiguous statement about publicity to be given the report. Here it seems to us that while Mr. Curtis as publisher might be pardoned taking advantage of an opportunity to "scoop" competition, Mr. Curtis, as a member of the committee and of the A. P. A., professing to be doing much for the good of the cause, and interested in giving the widest publicity to proposed changes, ought either to have avoided ambiguity and contradiction in the information he gave out first on this point, or if he found subsequently that the minutes did not prohibit publishing

this matter should have let it be known. However, we all make mistakes of that kind occasionally. They are easier to see after than before, and if Mr. Curtis will pardon our saying that we can't quite agree with his view that there was no mistake here, or be fully convinced that self-interest has been rigidly excluded from all his dealings with the A. P. A., we will also say that we don't think he has committed an unpardonable sin either against his competitors or the A. P. A., and that the harsh things being said of him might be very much modified and still be more severe than the circumstances call for.

We think Mr. Curtis is right in his view that the proposed changes ought to be given publicity. We think he is right in his view that publishing the changes as he has published them in no way jeopardizes the copyright on the Standard as finally adopted by the American Poultry Association. But we are not able to discover from the evidence he presents that the committee authorized the publication of this matter. The most that this evidence proves is that the committee failed to expressly and effectively prohibit the publication of these changes. We have the double witness of the actions of other members of the committee that they supposed the matter was left so that precedent would be followed and the changes not published.

Mr. Curtis' statements about the matter, if they indicate anything, indicate that he was for some time in doubt as to whether he was warranted in publishing them, and his plea now that he took these changes not from the stenographic report of the committee in his hands, but from a memorandum copy of the present "Standard of Perfection," seems to show an unwillingness to admit that he made that use of the minutes in his possession with which he was charged, even while he claims that those official records justified him in publishing the matter. At the same time we don't think that any man assailed from all sides as Mr. Curtis has been, ought to be held to a strict account for any inconsistencies or weak points discovered in his defense of himself. It is not in human nature to be always calm and judicious under such circumstances, and it is reasonable to suppose that if those who took exception to the publication of the matter had been more moderate in tone, the matter could have been adjusted if it were not for the ill feeling previously existing, and for the general erroneous opinion of the advisability of giving publicity to the precise language of the changes proposed.

We are free to say that while we think Mr. Curtis in publishing the proposed changes made a mistake at a time when he ought to have been particularly on his guard against a mistake of that kind, we don't think the sin so "heinous in itself" as to justify the denunciation it has called forth, and from our point of view those who put all the responsibility of putting the minutes in shape on Mr. Curtis are in a good position to keep quiet. In condemning him for breach of faith they condemn themselves.

SHOWS TO OCCUR.

Secretaries of Shows are Requested to Note Errors or Omissions, and Notify Us With Correction of Same.

The name of the city where a show is held printed in full faced type indicates that arrangements for publication of awards in this paper have been made. Secretaries who have not received our offer should write for it.

- New England States.
- Nov. 11-13. **Bristol, Conn.** J. K. Felch, W. B. Atherton, A. F. Pierce and W. H. Card, Judges. G. W. Hull, Sec'y.
- Nov. 24-26. **Brockton, Mass.** C. A. Brown, Sec'y.
- Nov. 24-25. **Danbury, Conn.** J. H. Drevenstedt, Judge. C. H. Brundage, Sec'y.
- Dec. 1-2. **Greenfield, Mass.** E. M. Carey, Sec'y.
- Dec. 1-3. **Athol, Mass.** C. A. Ballou, and D. J. Lambert, Judges. J. E. Burt, Sec'y.
- Dec. 1-4. **South Framingham, Mass.** Dr. Wm. Y. Fox, D. J. Lambert, C. A. Ballou, A. C. Smith, H. H. Bunnford, W. R. Graves, F. W. Gorse and A. M. Ingram, Judges. F. W. Jennings, Sec'y.
- Dec. 2-5. **Providence, R. I.** W. I. Brown, Sec'y.
- Dec. 6-12. **Lawrence, Mass.** Judges, H. B. May, N. B. Aldrich, D. J. Lambert, Geo. A. Feather, and C. E. Twombly. F. E. Higgins, Sec'y. No. Andover Depot, Mass.
- Dec. 8-10. **Milford, Mass.** D. J. Lambert, W. B. Atherton, and J. Fred Watson, Judges. W. H. Pyne, Sec'y.
- Dec. 8-10. **Northampton, Mass.** J. F. Crangle and Abel Stevens, Judges. C. E. Hodgkins, Sec'y.
- Dec. 8-11. **Hartford, Conn.** T. F. McGrew, W. J. Stanton, J. F. Crangle, L. Boufoey, John Crowther, and F. W. Gaylor, Judges. Chas. I. Balch, Sec'y, Manchester, Conn.
- Dec. 10-12. **Plymouth, Mass.** W. B. Atherton, A. C. Smith, and C. A. Ballou, Judges. E. R. Beaman, Sec'y.
- Dec. 14-18. **Springfield, Mass.** T. E. Orr, I. K. Felch, H. B. May, A. F. Pierce, M. F. Delano, J. F. Watson, J. F. Crangle, C. A. Ballou, C. E. Twombly, and Geo. H. Northup, Judges. W. R. Graves, Sec'y, West Springfield, Mass.
- Dec. 15-17. **W. Brookfield, Mass.** C. A. Ballou, Judge. E. L. Richardson, Sec'y.
- Dec. 15-17. **Bristol, Vt.** G. S. Farr, Sec'y.
- Dec. 15-17. **Falmouth, Mass.** A. F. Stevens and Geo. V. Fletcher, Judges. E. P. Davis, Sec'y.
- Dec. 15-18. **Fitchburg, Mass.** A. C. Hawkins and H. S. Ball, Judges. I. C. Greene, Treas., Leominster, Mass.
- Dec. 16-18. **Newburyport, Mass.** C. S. Flanders, A. C. Smith, H. S. Ball, R. D. Craft, and D. A. Goodwin, Jr., Judges. M. H. Sands, Sec'y, Amesbury, Mass.
- Dec. 16-18. **Freeport, Me.** A. C. Hawkins and D. P. Shore, Judges. Geo. I. Coffin, Sec'y.
- Dec. 16-18. **West Haven, Conn.** D. J. Lambert, and W. B. Atherton, Judges. E. J. Crawford, Sec'y.

White Rocks—winning championship in class of 45. Aug. 27-31, Elm Poultry Yards at Atlantic City. Ad. page 390.

Hen Comfort Means Hen Money. Cover your poultry houses—roof and sides—with our Economical roofings. Keep out the cold and keep in the profits.

Neponset

(Don't forget the name)



is the original red rope roofing. It will give you better service than any other low priced roofing made. Don't confuse it with cheap tar papers. Get the original with a lifetime's record behind it. You can apply it easily; complete roofing kit free with each roll. Send for booklet, "Building Economy," and free samples.

F. W. BIRD & SON, East Walpole, Mass. Chicago, Ill.

CONKEY'S ROUP CURE Cure Guaranteed.

CONKEY'S ROUP CURE The only remedy positively known to cure Roup in all its forms as long as the fowl can see to drink. Simply put the cure in drinking water, and the fowl will take its own medicine. For Canker, especially in pigeons, this remedy excels all others. One 30c. package makes 25 gallons of medicine. Directions with every package. If this fails to cure we refund money. Postpaid, small size, 50c.; large size, \$1. PETALUMA INCUBATOR CO., Petaluma, Cal., Pacific Coast Agents. Mention Farm-Poultry. Don't send stamps. Eastern Wholesale Office No. 23 Barclay St., New York City. G. E. CONKEY & CO., Cleveland, Ohio. FOR SALE BY ALL POULTRY SUPPLY HOUSES AND DRUGGISTS.

REX LICE KILLER.

Talk don't prove merit, but a FREE SAMPLE will. The smell kills all mites and lice on fowls or stock and DISINFECTS buildings. Healthful to fowls and stock. Write for FREE SAMPLE and SPECIAL FREE OFFER to you. REX STOCK FOOD CO., Dep't. 11, Omaha, Neb.

REX POULTRY FOOD.

The Warmest Sheathing.

This is not a mere sheet of paper, like the others, but a thick cushion of dead-air spaces and keeps out cold exactly as a bird's plumage does. One layer is equal to six of common papers, and better than lath and plaster. It is decay and vermin-proof, and costs less than 1c. a foot. Send for a free sample of



Cabot's Sheathing Quilt.

"I have the warmest poultry-house (lined with QUILT) I ever saw, and I have seen a good many."—C. H. LATHAM, Lancaster, Mass. SAMUEL CABOT, Sole Manufacturer, 7 Battery March Street, Boston, Mass. Agents at all central points.

Mica Spar Cubical Poultry Grit,

Composed of SILICA ALUMINUM MAGNESIUM SODIUM LIME AND IRON

Best combinations to prevent indigestion, also best for yolk and shell producing.

PERCENTAGE OF SILICA Sufficient to make it the best aid for digestion. PERCENTAGE OF ALUMINUM, SODIUM, MAGNESIUM AND LIME to make it the best shell producer. Enough IRON in its Mica Chips to make it the best yolk producer.

THE ONLY CUBICAL GRIT OFFERED ON THE MARKET.

This does not wear oval, but retains its cubical form until entirely consumed, thereby preserving its grinding quality, which makes it far superior as an aid to digestion. Its bright shiny surface prevents loss in scratching pens; this makes it the cheapest grit on the market. Put up in 100 lb. bags, \$1.00 per 100 lbs. Special inducements to the trade. An agent wanted in every town

The Ticonderoga Mining and Milling Company, 120 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

Dec. 29—Jan. 1. **Beverly, Mass.** Arthur Elliot, Peabody, Sec'y.
 Dec. 29—Jan. 1. **Meriden, Conn.** Joshua Shute, S'y.
 Dec. 29—Jan. 1. **Wallingford, Conn.** J. H. Drevenstedt, D. Nichols, D. J. Lambert, Chas. Shaylor, and John Crowther, Judges. H. Haywood, S'y.
 Dec. 31—Jan. 3. **Manchester, N. H.** (Queen City P. P. and P. S. Ass'n.) D. J. Lambert, C. A. Ballou, and H. B. May, Judges. F. H. Balch, Sec'y.
 Jan. 5—8. **Lewiston, Me.** A. C. Hawkins, D. J. Lambert, W. B. Atherton and Geo. P. Coffin, Judges. A. L. Merrill, Sec'y, Auburn, Me.
 Jan. 5—8. **St. Albans, Vt.** J. M. Rapp, and Geo. H. Northup, Judges. H. M. Barrett, Sec'y.
 Jan. 6—8. **Adams, Mass.** C. A. Ballou, Judge. A. W. Safford, Sec'y.
 Jan. 12—14. **Peterboro, N. H.** C. A. Ballou and H. B. May, Judges. W. H. Spaulding, Sec'y.
 Jan. 12—15. **Lynn, Mass.** Chas. E. Hunt, Sec'y.
 Jan. 12—15. **Middletown, Conn.** W. H. Card, and D. A. Nichols, Judges. Wm. J. Kieft, Sec'y.
 Jan. 12—23. **Boston, Mass.** A. R. Sharp, Sec'y, Taunton, Mass.
 Jan. 26—29. **Manchester, N. H.** (Manchester Poultry Ass'n.) W. B. Sanford, Sec'y.
 Jan. 26—30. **New Bedford, Mass.** H. T. Gidley, Sec'y, No. Dartmouth, Mass.

Middle States.

Nov. 24—28. **Erie, Pa.** A. E. Bletten, Sec'y.
 Nov. 25—28. **Sanatoga, Pa.** W. J. Stanton, J. J. Yelton, J. W. Bruckart, and J. B. Hoffman, Judges. S. J. Kurtz, Sec'y.
 Dec. 1—5. **Newark, N. J.** J. H. Drevenstedt, M. F. Delano, L. E. Boufoey, W. J. Stanton, and Fred Hughes, Judges. R. G. Bailey, Sec'y.
 Dec. 2—5. **Matteawan, N. Y.** C. E. Rackenstyre, Judge. Hector W. Millspaugh, Sec'y, Walden, N. Y.
 Dec. 7—14. **Wilkesbarre, Pa.** W. L. Higgs, Sec'y.
 Dec. 2—12. **Blandon, Pa.** W. Theo. Wittman, Judge. E. G. Wilkinson, Sec'y.
 Dec. 10—12. **Rutherford, N. J.** W. J. Stanton and Jas. J. Yelton, Judges. H. Kretzler, Sec'y.
 Dec. 15—19. **Hazleton, Pa.** Geo. O. Brown and Geo. W. Eckert, Judges. J. E. Anderson, Sec'y.
 Dec. 16—18. **Kingston, N. Y.** F. E. Miller, Sec'y, Rifton, N. Y.
 Dec. 17—19. **Hackensack, N. J.** George Mabie, Jr., Sec'y.
 Dec. 29—Jan. 2. **Lititz, Pa.** F. G. Bean, and N. G. Temple, Judges. J. W. Bruckart, Sec'y.
 Jan. 4—9. **New York, N. Y.** H. V. Crawford, Montclair, N. J., Sec'y.
 Jan. 13—22. **Auburn, N. Y.** H. J. Quilhot, Dennis Shea, Irving Crocker, and H. C. Foxton, Judges. Fred I. Roe, Sec'y.
 Jan. 23—Feb. 4. **Rochester, N. Y.** E. N. Walbridge, Sec'y.
 Jan. 26—30. **Harrisburg, Pa.** John R. Gore, Sec'y, Royalton, Pa.
 Feb. 8—13. **Syracuse, N. Y.** D. M. Green, Sec'y.
 Feb. 22—27. **Pittsburg, Pa.** J. C. Moore, Sec'y.

Southern States.

Oct. 12—16. **Hagerstown, Md.** John L. Cost, Supt.
 Nov. 9—14. **Augusta, Ga.** J. W. Killingsworth, S'y.
 Dec. 1—4. **Dallas, Tex.** D. M. O. Neall, Sec'y.
 Dec. 7—12. **Aberdeen, Miss.** J. R. Young, Sec'y.
 Dec. 9—12. **Shreveport, La.** Louis N. Brueggerhoff, Sec'y.
 Dec. 29—Jan. 4. **High Point, N. C.** G. O. Brown, and Ben S. Myers, Judges. J. W. L. Thompson, Sec'y, Burlington, N. C.
 Jan. 7—9. **Clarksburg, W. Va.** W. C. Ellison, Judge. H. D. Correll, Sec'y, Morgantown, W. Va.
 Jan. 12—15. **Charlotte, N. C.** F. J. Marshall, Judge. W. B. Alexander, Sec'y.

Near West States.

Nov. 28—29. **Sheboygan, Wis.** Theo. Hewes, Judge. A. H. McIntire, Sec'y.
 Nov. 25—28. **Prairie Depot, O.** Chas. McClave, Judge. R. F. Baisey, Sec'y.
 Dec. 1—4. **Rising Sun, O.** Jas. A. Tucker, Judge. E. M. Yambert, Sec'y.
 Dec. 1—5. **Napoleon, O.** Chas. McClave, Jas. A. Tucker, Carver, and Horn, Judges. E. Judson Davis, Sec'y.
 Dec. 1—5. **Ottawa, Ill.** C. O. Deist, Sec'y.
 Dec. 7—10. **Allegan, Mich.** C. St. Clair, Judge. J. B. Buck, Sec'y, So. Monterey, Mich.
 Dec. 7—11. **Dearborn, Mich.** Jas. A. Tucker, Judge. J. T. Owen, Sec'y.
 Dec. 7—12. **Big Rapids, Mich.** Hewes, Judge. B. W. Fellows, Sec'y.
 Dec. 8—11. **Anrora, Ill.** J. M. Rapp, Judge. J. Fred Rolfe, Sec'y.
 Dec. 8—12. **Yorkville, Ill.** J. A. Tucker, Judge. A. S. Tarbox, Sec'y.
 Dec. 9—14. **Hamilton, O.** C. W. Larsh, Sec'y.
 Dec. 14—19. **Ottawa, O.** S. Butterfield, Judge. Geo. Fritz, Sec'y.
 Dec. 14—19. **Detroit, Mich.** Int. P. and P. S. Club. S. Butterfield, and Thos. Rigg, Judges. S. Z. Harroun, Sec'y.
 Dec. 14—19. **Kankakee, Ill.** E. P. Vining, Sec'y, Hospital, Ill.
 Dec. 14—19. **Evansville, Ind.** Wick Hathaway, Judge. D. T. McClement, Sec'y.
 Dec. 15—18. **Urichsville, O.** Ira C. Kellar and P. Feil, Judges. R. K. Furbay, Sec'y.
 Dec. 16—18. **Kansas, O.** Jas. A. Tucker, Judge. E. A. Shuman, Sec'y.
 Dec. 22—26. **Elgin, Ill.** Chas. McMillan, Sec'y.
 Dec. 28—Jan. 2. **Dayton, O.** Ira Kellar, S. B. Lane, and W. H. Dunn, Judges. J. C. Ely, Sec'y.
 Dec. 28—31. **Holland, Mich.** Ben S. Myers, Judge. L. S. Spritsma, Sec'y.
 Dec. 29—Jan. 2. **Streator, Ill.** Chas. McClave, Judge. Fred C. Arthur, Sec'y.
 Dec. 30—Jan. 1. **Georgetown, O.** Jas. A. Tucker, Judge. Griffith C. Hall, Sec'y.
 Jan. 4—8. **Olney, Ill.** D. T. Helmlich, Judge. E. E. Dalton, Sec'y, Parkersburg, Ill.
 Jan. 5—9. **Danville, Ill.** Frank B. Smith, Sec'y.
 Jan. 6—9. **Tiffin, O.** Theo. Hewes, Judge. V. Crabtree, Sec'y.
 Jan. 6—9. **Detroit, Mich.** Detroit P. and P. S. Ass'n. Jas. A. Tucker, and S. Butterfield, Judges. Daniel Thomas, Sec'y, Pontiac, Mich.
 Jan. 11—15. **Charleston, Ill.** J. M. Rapp, Judge. C. L. Carney, Sec'y.
 Jan. 11—17. **Watertown, Wis.** F. H. Shellbarger, Judge. H. A. Holdridge, Cor. Sec'y.
 Jan. 13—15. **Muskegon, Mich.** Jas. A. Tucker, Judge. Jas. A. Babcock, Sec'y.
 Jan. 13—15. **Pontiac, Mich.** D. Thomas, Sec'y.
 Jan. 15—17. **Cincinnati, O.** Theo. Hewes, T. E. Orr, and F. C. Shepherd, Judges. A. E. Brooks, S'y.
 Jan. 19—22. **Traverse City, Mich.** J. M. Knight, S'y.

Elm Poultry Yards' big win at Atlantic City, Aug. 27—31, proves their ad. on page 390.

Jan. 20—25. **Painesville, O.** F. G. Johnson, Sec'y.
 Jan. 25—30. **Chicago, Ill.** Fred L. Kimmey, 1213 Manhattan Bldg., Sec'y.
 Jan. 25—30. **Delavan, Wis.** W. S. Russell and L. A. Jansen, Judges. Seth W. Grezory, Sec'y.
 Jan. 27—30. **Plymouth, Ind.** Ed. Carver, Judge. Cary Cummins, Sec'y.
 Feb. 2—5. **Grand Rapids, Mich.** Jas. A. Tucker, and Theo. Hewes, Judges. F. A. Votey, Sec'y.
 Feb. 2—6. **Columbus, O.** W. A. Lott, Sec'y, Wooster, O.
 Feb. 8—12. **Saginaw, Mich.** Jas. A. Tucker, Judge. John H. Ashton, Sec'y.
 Feb. 8—14. **Indianapolis, Ind.** Fanciers Ass'n of Ind. Hewes, Pierce, Lane, Myers, Stoner and Jones, Judges. C. R. Milbous, 2155 So. Meridian Street, Sec'y.
 Feb. 11—13. **Cambridge, O.** T. E. Orr, Judge. James Cook Sarchet, Sec'y.

Central West States.

Nov. 30—Dec. 5. **St. Louis, Mo.** W. R. Russell and S. Butterfield, Judges. Ross C. Hallock, Sec'y.
 Dec. 14—18. **Mason City, Ia.** A. B. Shaner, Judge. Jas. S. Dunn, Sec'y.
 Dec. 14—19. **Great Bend, Kans.** J. M. Rapp, Judge.
 Dec. 16—19. **Rochester, Minn.** Louis E. Nietz, Sec'y.
 Dec. 29—31. **Nortonville, Kans.** Rhodes, Judge. C. D. Stillman, S'y.
 Dec. 29—Jan. 1. **Davenport, Nebr.** J. J. Atherton, Judge. L. L. Slagel, Sec'y.
 Jan. 4—9. **Wichita, Kans.** H. W. Schoff, Sec'y.
 Jan. 5—10. **Kansas City, Mo.** C. S. Hunting, Sec'y.
 Jan. 6—9. **Austin, Minn.** Geo. D. Holden, Judge. Frank Cronon, Sec'y.
 Jan. 10—23. **Blackwell, Okla.** Geo. M. Casson, Sec'y.

Far West States.

Dec. 1—5. **Oakland, Cal.** J. C. Williams, Sec'y, Fruitvale, Cal.
 Dec. 16—19. **Fresno, Cal.** Geo. R. Andrews, Sec'y.

Puritan Chick Food.

We call special attention to the advertising of the Puritan Poultry Farms & Mfg. Co. which begins in this issue (page 391). Their catalogue—one of the best issued—dwells at length on the merits and reputation of their now celebrated Puritan Chick Food. They have extensive agencies in every county, and, we understand, are looking for other good ones in every section. Poultrymen of good connections who can handle the food will find it to their interest to communicate with this company. Those in need of a good article of chick food should give the "Puritan" a trial and verify the claims made for it as "of best quality: tried and true."

NEWS NOTES.

Two shows are scheduled for Manchester, N. H., this winter. Note dates, and don't get mixed.

The Mower County Poultry Association will hold its annual show at Austin, Minn., Jan. 6—9. Geo. D. Holden, judge. Frank Cronon, sec'y.

The Blandon Poultry Association will hold its third annual show at Blandon, Pa., Dec. 9—12. W. Theo. Wittman, judge. E. S. Wilkinson, sec'y.

The Essex County Poultry Association will hold its next show in City Hall, Beverly, Dec. 29—Jan. 1. Arthur Elliot, sec'y, Peabody, Mass.

The Sanatoga and Schuylkill Valley Poultry, Pigeon, and Pet Stock Association will hold its tenth annual show at Sanatoga, Pa. S. J. Kurtz, sec'y.

The Fox River Fanciers' Association will hold its fifth annual show in the Coliseum building, at Aurora, Ill., Dec. 8—10. J. Fred Rolfe, sec'y.

The Vermillion Valley Poultry and Pet Stock Association holds its annual show at Streator, Ill., Dec. 29—Jan. 2. Chas. McClave, judge. Fred C. Arthur, sec'y.

The Auburn Fanciers' Association (formerly the Cayuga Co. P. and P. S. A.) will hold its third annual show at Auburn, N. Y., Jan. 18—22. Judges, H. J. Quilhot, Dennis Shea, Irving Crocker, and H. C. Foxton. Fred I. Roe, sec'y.

The Ottawa Poultry and Pet Stock Association recently organized with the following named fanciers as officers, pres., Oscar Herbert; vice-pres., Otto Schmidt; sec'y, Chas. O. Deist; treas., Allen Griggs, will hold its first annual show at Ottawa, Ill., Dec. 1—5.

This issue contains a neat announcement of Rex Lice Killer, manufactured by the Rex Stock Food Co., Omaha. It is not only a lice

One Can't Help Feeling

When they read the ads. of this or that big breeder, "that they had secured So and so's stock, thus giving him the best in this broad land," later running the cuts of this stock: or receive circulars from other big breeders that they "had introduced some of * * * * * stock," and know that they had purchased indirectly your strain straight, and to have this occurring every month almost, is a thing to feel

A Little Proud Of

and inclines one to advertise it; but I adhere to my determination, and do not through the papers or mails. At the same time it proves my contentions that

Duston's Wh. Wyandottes

lead the world today, and to start right one must start from headquarters.

They are Better and Bigger this Year than Ever.

Show Birds and Breeders are Ready Now,

in both old and young. Send two cent stamp for catalogue to

ARTHUR G. DUSTON. Box 223. **Marlboro, Mass.**

Secretaries' Books.

We frequently have inquiries from show secretaries asking where they can get entry books suitable for keeping records of the fowls exhibited at their shows. We can furnish Marshall's Poultry Entry Books at \$1 each. Each book is complete in itself and sufficient for the largest shows. The book is sold on approval.

Hen Oil—A Hot Weather Item.

A cable from London to the Chicago *Inter Ocean* says: An extraordinary step in the artificial incubation of eggs is the result of some years of labor on the part of E. V. Boyes, a young North London chemist.

He has discovered that "something," the lack of which, from the time of the Egyptians downward, has qualified the success of all artificial incubators.

With the knowledge that the perspiration and its complex constituents of a sitting hen are important factors to a successful hatch, Mr. Boyes secured a quantity of the perspiration of a large number of hens feverish with the maternal instinct, and began experimenting.

He found, on chemical analysis, that it consisted of a fatty matter, moisture, and an ethereal substance of acetic odor, with a little dust or dirt. Further experiments have resulted in his now offering the poultry farmer a novel article of commerce in the form of "hen oil."

He asserts that by putting a little of this curious concoction into the moisture tray under the egg drawer in the incubator, it will be automatically evaporated and diffused by the internal heat, and will do all the instinctive work of a sitting hen.

But this is not all. Mr. Boyes has invented a tablet that will provide the lifeless incubator with "animal magnetism." The tablet also is placed in the moisture tray, and as it dissolves gives rise to a continuous nonvarying current which aids in bringing forth a larger percentage of healthier chicks than is at present obtainable.

Both the "hen oil" and the tablet will be put on the market in the course of a few months.

killer, but a splendid disinfectant as well. They ask you to write them for free sample and free offer to you.

The counting contest which *Successful Farming*, Des Moines, Ia., advertises in this issue strikes us as one of the most clever things of the kind we have seen. It will take good eyes and careful work to find and count all the diamonds.

Mr. H. M. Barrett, the wide awake sec'y-treas. of the Vermont State Poultry Association, writes us that they expect to have a thousand birds at their next show at St. Albans, Jan. 5—8, and hope to do as well or better financially than they did last year, when the association came out \$200 ahead.

Note the banner which replaces the flag in the advertisement of the Excelsior Wire and Poultry Supply Co., 26 and 28 Vesey St., New York city. Note also particulars of their tenth annual sale of Banner Egg Food and Tonic. Every year more poultrymen are taking advantage of the favorable terms offered during the month of November.

The dates selected for the Athol poultry show are the same dates on which the state board of agriculture holds a three days winter meeting at Athol, with speaking morning, afternoon, and evening each day. It is expected that governor Bates will be one of the speakers. There will be one or more lectures on poultry.

Western Fanciers' Association, (incorp.), Cedar Rapids, Iowa, is noted for having always paid promptly every cent it has ever offered, and they have always had the largest of any show in the mid-west. It is planning to hold the greatest show in its history, and every dollar offered will be as good as gold. You should remember the dates, and arrange to exhibit at Iowa's greatest show this season. Premium list for the asking. A. J. Smith, sec'y, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

White Leghorns—cockerels and pullets from elegant imported pen this year. Elm Poultry Yards. Ad. p. 390.

Another First Experience with Geese.

Editor FARM-POULTRY:—I have been much interested in your gosling venture, more so because I am just starting in to raise geese this season, as an experiment.

My experience seems to be about like yours. Of the first sitting of eggs I bought one hatched. I then bought twelve eggs of Mr. Mann, where you bought yours, put them under three good hens the 25th of May, after a week tested out two clear, the other ten hatched on the 28th and 29th day. Gave them to two hens to care for the 26th of June. Weighed them at fourteen days old, weighed 18 oz. each; at twenty days, 40 oz.; at thirty days, 4 lbs. 9 oz.; at forty-two days, 8 lbs. 6 oz., and 7 lbs. 14 oz., weighed two this time.

I commenced feeding bran and Indian meal equal parts mixed with skim milk to a crumbly mash, for first week, then added a little meat scrap about one-twentieth part and decreased the bran as they grew older. At about two weeks old I fed one part scrap, three parts bran, six parts Indian meal.

I nailed four boards together 8 x 16 ft., 12 inches high for a pen, and kept moving it about in the shade where there was plenty of grass, and it was surprising to see how quick they would get outside of what grass there was in the pen. But I have plenty of grass and changed them often, and they have come along without any setbacks. I fed six times a day at first, when I could, and am feeding four times a day now. Have never let them go into the water yet, and have kept them in small yards where they can go under shelter nights, as I found if they have a good sized yard they like to come that running game you spoke of in FARM-POULTRY, and I want to get good size on them for breeders. I would like to hear from you how you fed and managed yours. This is my first experience with goslings or geese. I had bought a trio of Toulouse geese, but got them so late did not get any eggs from them, therefore bought the eggs late. Mr. Editor, it looks to me as though a good many of us poultrymen are a little slow not to have found out more about geese. I think I know a good thing when I see it, and what we increase in the poultry business will be geese—we have an ideal place for geese, and would like to have you call if you ever come to Apponaug. Yours truly,

Apponaug, R. I. O. W. RICHARDSON.

My geese were fed the same mash the hens and chickens got. At first they got it five times a day. Soon we cut down to four, and I think it was when they were about six or seven weeks old that we put them on three meals a day. Usually it was mash in the morning, cracked corn at noon, and mash again in the evening, but sometimes they had three mashes and sometimes only one. The cracked corn was fed in trough. When feeding wheat, myself, to the hens and chickens I generally threw the goslings a few handfuls, but as I was rarely at home at the time wheat is fed that was not often. I fed the goslings a great deal of small grass and weeds pulled from the garden. They were particularly fond of new grass from seeds, eating it roots and all. Would also eat quantities of the witch grass roots. They seemed to like grass from the garden much better than the grass in their yards. I presume because it was not solled and was young and tender. It was always surprising to me what quantities of grass they would eat.

In the mash they had meat, and lots of it, from the very first, as the mash runs generally about ten per cent beef scrap. This was heavy feeding of meat, but they seemed to stand it all right. Drinking water they had fresh three times a day in a pan which was large enough for them to wash in until quite large.

At a meeting of the Meriden Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Association, Sept. 2d, nineteen new members were admitted, and as this was the first meeting after the summer vacation, the members believe the coming season will be even more successful than last winter. A membership contest was started with vice-presidents P. E. Morgan and Frank E. Fowler as captains of the opposing sides. Messrs. Morgan and Fowler are hustlers, and as a result of the contest the association is sure to gain many new members. The losing side will give a smoker to the winners.

STILL IN THE LEAD



Every year more and more successful poultry raisers buy

Mann's Latest Model Bone Cutter.

Why is it so? Why is it that more Mann's are sold—all over the world—than of all other makes combined? Is it not reasonable to suppose that the explanation lies in the fact that Mann's gives satisfaction? It is a fact that where others only claim, Mann's performs; where others only promise Mann's fulfills; what others try to do Mann's does. To let you prove these facts we will send you a Mann's for

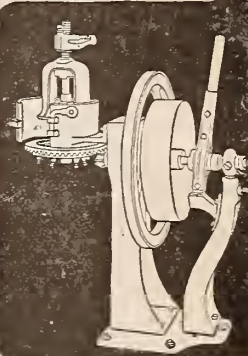
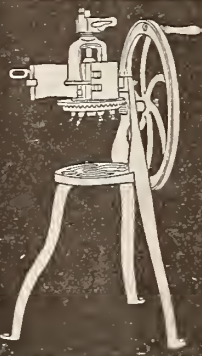
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on your own premises—no money until you are satisfied that Mann's cuts all kinds of bone with the adhering meat and gristle, easier, faster and in better shape than any other bone cutter can. Note its late improvements, its automatic self regulating feed, open cylinder, its special cutting device, and decide for yourself. It has more late improvements than all other makes combined. Get our catalogue free and read our broad guarantee and trial offer.

F. W. MANN & CO.,

Box 55

Milford, Mass.



"Nature," or "Habit."



THE nature of chickens and hens is just what we make it. If they are allowed free range when young it will be harder for them to accustom themselves to bear confinement when matured. Pullets raised on the range and afterwards confined will be longer in coming to laying than if allowed to continue on free range; nor will they commence laying as soon as pullets that have always been confined. The fact that chicks accustom themselves fully to conditions was impressed upon our mind early in the season. We had a small flock that we were keeping in a yard 3 x 12 feet. One day a portion of the yard came down, and, of course, the chicks got out. They had never been outside of that yard before and did not seem to have any desire to wander away from it. In fact, they did not go five feet from the brooder, although left to themselves all one afternoon. When two months old the little yard was torn down and they were given the run of a yard 20 x 24 feet, and it was some time before they became

accustomed to such large quarters.—*Poultry Standard.*

The difference between the action of these chickens and my own suggests a query as to how the stock from which those chicks were hatched was kept. My breeding stock has roomy yards 600 or 700 sq. ft. of yard space to each fowl. My chicks are kept for six or eight weeks in coops 6 x 12 ft., never more than 15 chicks in a coop. They are perfectly contented in these coops for six or seven weeks, then the confinement frets them and they show their dissatisfaction plainly.

Sometimes they are taken from the coops and transferred to houses and large yards and put in the house at night. Sometimes the change is made in the morning and the chicks put in the yard. Whichever way it is done the chicks never fail to spread out as soon as possible, and are as much at home in every part of the yard in a few minutes as if they had been there from the start—and from the house to the far corner of my smallest yard is fully 100 ft., with the extreme width of the irregular shaped yard not much less.

Perhaps the fact that my chicks are raised with hens has something to do with it, too. The hen accustomed to considerable liberty, and restless in a small coop, may communicate a good deal of her restlessness to her brood.

But the experience of a neighbor of mine makes me think that the chickens described in the above clipping must be constitutionally "slow." He keeps his hens in small yards, and he finds that his brooder chicks kept in covered runs begin to chafe in close confinement at about the same age as mine do.

The introductory observation in the quoted paragraph is, I think, correct, but the delay in laying is not due to nature or change of nature, but to habit and disturbance incident to changed conditions of life. That changing pullets about postpones laying is an item of common knowledge that is widely used by poultrymen. That change of conditions just as pullets are approaching laying maturity may postpone laying for a long time is so well known that one of the most frequent advices given at this season is to get the pullets into winter quarters early to avoid checks from this cause.

The prize winning record recently made by Elm Poultry Yards at Atlantic City gives indication of what may be expected of their breeding birds. Ad. on page 390.

A Century of Cures

The Foe of Pain and Inflammation.

Think for one moment of what has happened since old Dr. Johnson, in 1810, first made and prescribed his JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT. In the United States twenty-one Presidents have sat in the chair; nearly all are dead. Three great wars, and the heroes gone or forgotten. All of the great wealth and power of the U. S. has come into existence. The telegraph, telephone, steam power, electric lighting and power, nearly every useful invention of the world has come into use. JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT in all that time has cured aches and pains for generations of families and millions of people. Could a remedy have lived through all that eventful period and still retain its popularity except it possess extraordinary virtue for many family ills? It cures to stay cured all it is claimed to cure. More than all else it is recommended by many physicians everywhere.

For all pain and inflammation it excels all remedies in use today.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

Every Mother should have it in the house to cure common ailments.

Put up in two sizes. Price 25 and 50 cents. The 50-cent size contains over three of the 25-cent size. Sold by all Druggists. Send for our book on Inflammation, mailed free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

Inbreeding From a Scientific and Logical Point of View.



R. CHARLES Ainge's article in the last number of FARM-POULTRY is very interesting, and the editor's comments thereon are doubly so.

Like most opponents of inbreeding, Mr. Ainge confines himself to bare assertions, but gives no reasons. In this respect he resembles the too common practice of a certain class of women who, when urged to give reasons for such and such a belief, reply:

"Oh, because."

"Because what?" inquires the logician.

"Oh, just simply because," replies the woman.

Aud that ends it. No reason, only just simply "because."

Now it is a well known fact that pampering fowls is harmful to their vitality and constitution. Admitting this, who is the more liable to pamper fowls, the man who inbreeds, or the man who does not? Is it not the small fancier who is more liable to pamper his fowls? Is not Mr. Ainge probably guilty of the inexcusable error of confusing causes which lead to a result? Pampering without inbreeding produces bad results; pampering without inbreeding produces bad results. From this Mr. Ainge argues that the cause, the compelling cause, of the bad result is inbreeding. A better acquaintance with logic would convince him that the actual cause of the given result is the cause which is present in each case; that is, pampering and not inbreeding is the true cause.

Another piece of bad logic is shown by the author's reference to a remote valley in Wales, where inbreeding has been practiced in the human family for generations, and the stock is all run down. This would be conclusive if there were no other instances to the contrary, and if the rule was of general prevalence. For example, not long ago a British warship called at an island in the Pacific, I think it was Juan Fernandez, where there was a colony of human beings, originally small, that had inbred and inbred for generations, and yet the general health of the inhabitants was exceptionally good. The island was fertile and conditions of existence were easy. In the valley of Wales, probably, the conditions of life were hard. Cast into logical form the syllogism assumes this:

Inbreeding with hard conditions of life produce degeneracy: (Wales).

Inbreeding with easy conditions of life produce good health: (tropic island).

Therefore, inbreeding is bad, says Mr. Ainge (?).

Now a better acquaintance with logic and biology would convince Mr. Ainge that what determines the advantage or disadvantage is not the *unvarying* factor present in each case, but the *varying* factor. Or, stated in other terms, what does the harm is not the inbreeding, but the accompanying conditions of life.

Moreover, a reference to Darwin or Wallace would show that among savage tribes possessing the most robust types of physical strength, inbreeding is constantly practiced. Recently a series of articles appeared in *The Country Gentleman*, in which a learned writer showed by statistics that most of the fastest—and of course most robust—horses in America resulted from inbreeding.

Moreover, analogies between chickens and human beings are erroneous. What is proper or agreeable for the one may not be so for the other. A chicken will eat out of a will barrel with the utmost gusto; will drink muddy water with equanimity; will gobble up a loathsome bug with relish; enjoys loading its digestive apparatus with sharp pebbles. Its supply of nerves, afferent and motor, is extremely limited compared with man's; its moral and esthetic and intellectual sides are probably utterly undeveloped, while with man these considerations are of the utmost importance. With the chicken, when the desires of food, shelter and sexual instinct are gratified, life is complete. These things constitute but a minor part of normal man's life. The cock

erel mates with his own blood relatives, whether in a state of nature or in confinement in man's hand, with impunity, simply because he and she utterly lack those moral esthetic and emotional qualities which render such matings to highly developed human beings utterly repugnant. Human beings in a low state of civilization can do such things simply because their higher intellectual natures are not developed. Even assuming that conditions of physical existence are easy, and that nature furnishes means of subsistence with lavish hand, an undeveloped human being,

who has no finer esthetic sensibilities, can mate with his blood relatives and have healthily developed offspring; while under the same conditions of existence, a highly civilized human being, if thus mated, would have offspring deficient on the intellectual and moral sides.

Therefore, it stands to reason that a chicken, being utterly deficient in the moral, intellectual, esthetic and emotional sides, can mate with blood relations with impunity, provided both parents are of healthy physical condition, and provided the conditions of physical life are suited to their physical natures. In other words, if the primitive, natural and inborn instincts of healthy chickens are satisfied, the question of blood relationship in matings cuts no figure at all.

E. H. C. MORSE.

Chicago, Sept. 12, 1903.

Boston Show.

The Boston management have already arranged for the coming Boston show. The regular and special cash prizes will be more attractive this winter than ever before. The days of the Boston show have been set back to January 19th to 23d, to better accommodate the exhibitors throughout the country. A most complete corps of judges possible to obtain will be employed to judge the poultry, pigeons, and pet stock as usual; everything will be done that can be accomplished to advance the better interest of poultry of all kinds.

We extend an invitation to all the specialty clubs that have not already arranged to meet with us. Shall be pleased to receive an early communication from the officers of any specialty clubs that would like to come to Boston.

A. R. SHARP.
Taunton, Mass.

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